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CONTADORA ENVOYS RECEIVE SPANISH AWARD

PA180430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2239 GMT 16 Oct 84

[By Nemesia Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Oviedo, Spain, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Spanish King Juan Carlos I today expressed his "support and congratulations" to the Contadora Group upon presenting the Prince of Asturias Prize to the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. In a solemn academic ceremony at the Campoamor Theater in this city in northern Spain, Juan Carlos and the approximately 900 people present at the event gave the Contadora foreign ministers a standing ovation.

The Contadora Group is receiving the Prince of Asturias Prize for Ibero-American cooperation at a decisive moment in its efforts to find a negotiated solution to the grave Central American crisis. The award, which was granted by the foundation that bears the name of the heir to the Spanish crown, was received by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez of Colombia, Bernardo Sepulveda of Mexico, and Isidro Morales of Venezuela, and former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega. Juan Carlos, who presided over the ceremony accompanied by Queen Sofia and Princess Elena, said that the Contadora Group's "determined efforts" for peace open "an encouraging path for agreement and understanding among peoples." The Spanish monarch described the Contadora members as "men of good faith who are concerned about international problems and who try to resolve them with justice."

In their speeches, the Latin American foreign ministers said that they are seeking a genuine peace for Central America that is distanced from the large powers. They all stressed Spain's support for these peace efforts. The Colombian foreign minister said that one of the main difficulties faced by Contadora is getting the large powers to accept its concept of peace, one that is closely related to the existence of poverty, hunger, and injustice. Ramirez Ocampo said that the large powers see peace as related "only to deactivating nuclear warheads or establishing a balance of terror." The minister added that Contadora does not seek to impose peace on Central America, but simply to help the Central American countries "establish it on their own volition."

The Mexican foreign secretary said that the Prince of Asturias Prize confirms Contadora's belief that "the vigorous spirit of peace" will overcome "selfish positions" and "self-interested interference." Sepulveda agreed with Ramirez Ocampo in noting that Contadora is not trying to impose peace. Instead, the Central American countries must "sovereignly make the decision, overcoming the traps of those who violate sovereignty."

Former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega said that Contadora's success will be an example for mankind "as the means to achieve balance among nations." The Venezuelan foreign minister charged that control of Central America is "desired by those who seek to inflame the area's contradictions and to change the dream of democracy into the nightmare of war." Morales Paul indicated that the peace that Contadora wants is "above all the search for justice to end the inequalities in the region."

Colombia's Ocampo Comments

PA170014 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Disarmament, democracy, development, human rights, popular participation, and social justice are the (?key) issues in the Contadora effort, Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said today, after pointing out that the group is not trying to impose peace on Central America, but simply helping those countries in conflict establish peace on their own.

The Colombian foreign minister made these statements upon receiving the Prince of Asturias prize, which was presented to the Contadora Group for its contribution to cooperation and peace in Spanish America. The award was received today by the four foreign ministers of the Contadora Group: Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda; Panama, Oyden Ortega; Venezuela, Isidro Morales Paul; and Colombia, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo.

In his speech Ocampo said that peace is the result of justice. In this regard he said: Peace is the objective of the conglomerate of Spanish American countries united around the force that Ruben Dario called Spain's spiritual domain, a peace that President Belisario Betancur summed up as the result of justice, a peace granted as an equal sharing of well-being and problems among each and every man.

Foreign Minister Ocampo said that Contadora is the result of quiet mediation over the destiny of Ibero-America in the midst of an armed conflict that threatens to convert our lands, which are very much ours, into a setting for the conflict between two great powers. He said that the peace that Colombia has contributed to finding in Central America is not our only goal, since President Betancur had led another process of dialogue with those sectors in the country that opted for subversion as the illusory alternative to redeem their ideas and programs. Betancur, he said, has preferred a constructive dialogue rather than repression. He has extended his hand in friendship for reconciliation and has successfully opened the agenda that will lead us to understanding and national peace.

O Campo Outlines Contadora Aims

PM181207 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 2

["A.C." Interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, aged 50, believes that the objections raised to the Contadora Document relating to certain military issues and the strengthening of verification systems do not affect the basic objectives of Contadora. Together with his Mexican, Panamanian, and Venezuelan counterparts, Ramirez Ocampo will try this morning in Madrid to draft a final document that will complete almost 2 years' work.

Question: As representatives of the Contadora Group, have you yet received the Central American countries' objections to the document on peace in the region?

Answer: First, we have Nicaragua's statement of willingness to support the document in its present form; also, an indication in the same direction, with very little variation, from Costa Rica and Guatemala which, however, raise the issue of verification and control. We have also received a relatively precise document from Honduras broaching two issues: first, the timetable and form of implementation of disarmament and departure of foreign military advisers, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the holding of maneuvers, and support for other countries' armed movements; second, largely in line with the concern expressed by several countries, the subject of verification and controls. Also, yesterday we received El Salvador's document, which basically refers to these same issues.

We could say not only that the structure of the document, its backbone, is intact, but that the five countries have indicated a willingness to approve it. In accordance with what was agreed in Panama on 7 September, it will be necessary to introduce certain amendments on these points because, far from impinging on the document's objectives, they seek precisely to help it materialize.

Question: Do you believe that Nicaragua will continue to accept the document even after these amendments have been added?

Answer: It was no secret to anyone that we were awaiting observation. I do not believe there will be any problems. Commander Daniel Ortega confirmed this in New York. As long as the spirit and the structure of the document is maintained, I believe that an agreement is perfectly possible.

Question: The first country to raise objections to the document was in fact a country outside the area, the United States.

Answer: The fact is that we have not received any specific U.S. objections. There have been reports in the press. Look, frankly, we are very realistic about this. We believe that it will not be enough to approve the Contadora Document in order to achieve peace. Therefore, we envisage the approval of an additional protocol in which countries outside the region can express their will, their solidarity, their belief that the principles of the document must be universally applicable. This leads me to believe that it is necessary for the additional protocol to be signed by the United States, the USSR, and Cuba, countries whose influence in the area cannot be denied.

Question: Will the final document be finalized at tomorrow's meeting in Madrid?

Answer: We hope so. The job now is to process all the objections. We hope the Madrid meeting will be the Contadora Group's last task, but we cannot close the book until a solution is found, although, as President Betancur has said, the Contadora foreign ministers will be very happy the day we can write the Group's epitaph.

Question: Can the document be implemented by any political system of the area, whether Marxist or military dictatorship?

Answer: No, definitely not. In fact the principle of the democratic system was one of the most discussed topics of the document. We seek pluralism. The document is incompatible with any kind of totalitarian system.

Question: What correlation is there between the signing of the document and the possibility of postponing the elections in Nicaragua?

Answer: This is an interesting point in which President Betancur has played a very active role. A couple of months ago we received a visit in Colombia from Arturo Cruz and a delegation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board. Since then we have worked hard to ensure that the Nicaraguan elections are a real democratic process. Unfortunately, although much progress has been made with regard to guarantees, in certain details, such as the use of television, we have encountered a virtually insurmountable obstacle, namely the election date. The Sandinist junta has regarded this as a crucial issue, inasmuch as they want to hold their elections before the U.S. election because of the anxiety that the U.S. election result causes them.

Question: So will the elections be postponed once the document is a reality?

Answer: This has continously been discussed as a possibility. Such a postponement would be desirable but, if it does not occur, that cannot be said to thwart the process.

HONDURAS' PAZ BARNICA ON MINISTERS SUMMIT

PA181501 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica repeated during a news conference that the summit of Central American foreign ministers will take place on Friday despite the fact that Nicaragua will not participate in it. The Nicaraguan Government turned down the invitation to that effect made by the Honduran foreign secretary.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] Some weeks ago we decided that it was a good idea to hold a meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers in Tegucigalpa, Managua, or any other city. This falls within the Contadora Group's peace efforts. We made the decision to invite the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala because the letter that the Contadora Group forwarded to the Central American heads of state, together with the revised Contadora Document, and the joint communique that was issued in Panama City on 7 September, specified that Central Americans were to immediately begin consultations to seek conciliation mechanisms and agreements with regard to the Contadora Document. Therefore, I extended cordial invitations to the area's foreign ministers to meet on Friday, 19 October in Tegucigalpa with an open agenda. In these invitations I stated that these were made within the Contadora spirit. I also wrote to the Contadora Group foreign ministers, advising them of the meeting. We have received confirmations from Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Tenorio. Last night we received the Guatemalan foreign minister's reply, in which he excused himself due to engagements that could not be postponed and said that Deputy Foreign Minister Marroquin and former Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is adviser to that ministry, will represent him at the meeting. Yesterday we received Nicaragua's reply. Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco wrote us saying that his country could not accept the invitation to the meeting. That is a strange reply because on other occasions Nicaragua has protested because it has not been invited. Now we invite them and they say no. Moreover, earlier this month I met privately in Costa Rica with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. This was during the EEC foreign ministers' meeting. He told me then that each country is entitled to make suggestions on a draft treaty. Foreign Minister D'Escoto presented Nicaragua's comments before the plenary session at which the 12 foreign ministers of the EEC countries, the 4 of the Contadora Group, and the Central American foreign ministers were present. He exercised a right that every state has when taking part in sessions of this nature. We want to sign the Contadora Document as soon as possible and to introduce certain operative mechanisms to make it more effective. [end recording]

With regard to his discussions with the U.S. secretary of state, Secretary Paz Barnica said:

[Begin recording, in progress]...Is fundamental to the Honduran Government, which is to strengthen democracy. As you know, democracy can become weakened if governments do not respond to their people's interests. In addition to fully guaranteeing constitutional rights, what more must be done to strengthen democracy? Promote in-depth social reform through democratic and peaceful means, and economic and social development to benefit the poor sectors which make up the great majority of the population. In some countries the economic elite dominate development, giving rise to problems and grave crises as El Salvador and Nicaragua are currently experiencing.

In late July or early August the Honduran Government proposed to the United States Government that bilateral relations in the fields of economic cooperation and security be reviewed and evaluated. These are two subjects that are of utmost importance to the strengthening of the democratic system in Honduras, the maintenance of democratic structures, and to ensure that the people are able to satisfy their most pressing needs. On 31 July that proposal was submitted to the U.S. Government representatives in Tegucigalpa and on 1 August it was submitted to Washington through the proper diplomatic channels. Approximately 3 weeks ago we submitted a second set of documents through the same channels, one specifically on economic cooperation and the other on security. They are follow-ups to the initial proposal. On 15 October I met with Secretary Shultz to submit to him another document concerning the same two subjects. The review and evaluation of bilateral relations in the fields I have noted is also aimed at strengthening the relations of cooperation and friendship with the United States. [end recordong]

Meeting Confirmed

PA181528 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The meeting of Central American foreign ministers in Honduras has been confirmed. It has been officially confirmed in Tegucigalpa that the meeting convoked by Honduras will take place tomorrow, without Nicaragua's participation, and with low-level Guatemalan representatives.

The meeting has been convoked by the Honduran Government in order to make a final revision to the peace agreement proposed by the Contadora Group which the Central American governments are expected to sign at the end of this month.

Nicaragua refused to participate in the meeting, stating that the document represents the culmination of a process of negotiations, and that it could not stand new and dangerous revisions. Instead of the foreign ministers meeting, Nicaragua has proposed a summit of the heads of state of the five Central American countries to make an ultimate decision on the signing of the document.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica announced yesterday at a press conference that his counterparts Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica and Jorge Eduardo Tenorio of El Salvador will be present at the meeting, while Guatemala will be represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin. Paz Barnica said that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade apologized, stating he had other commitments that could not be postponed.

Honduran diplomatic sources urged Nicaragua to participate in the talks, even if this required that the site of the meeting be transferred to Managua.

Paz Barnica noted that the meeting aimed at promoting a solution to the Central American crisis within the framework of the Contadora Group efforts. He added that the meeting is necessary to permit the Central American countries to discuss regional problems and promote the Contadora Group's peace efforts in an open dialogue without an agenda. Paz Barnica also noted that the meeting is aimed at promoting the signing of the Contadora Document as soon as possible.

According to Paz Barnica, amendments of an operational nature will be made to the document at Friday's meeting. These amendments are intended to improve the document with mechanisms for its implementation, in order to guarantee its effective compliance after it is signed, Paz Barnica added. However, Paz Barnica warned that the document should specify deadlines for the reduction of the arms race, foreign advisers, and troops in the area, as well as establish mechanisms for verification and control on security aspects.

Paz Barnica accused Nicaragua of adopting an intransigent position, and termed its proposal for a summit of Central American heads of state absurd. He added that Nicaragua's unconditional acceptance of the Contadora Document is a maneuver aimed at obtaining a convenient truce. I trust that Contadora will continue to move ahead and that Nicaragua will change its obstructing, propagandistic and demagogic attitude, Paz Barnica said, adding that he is confident that the joint meeting with the Contadora Group foreign ministers will take place before the end of this month, which could end with the signing of a regional peace agreement.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON SIGNING OF BEAGLE TREATY

PY181258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1202 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Vatican City, 18 Oct (AFP) -- On the occasion of the signing of and delivery of the Beagle treaty to the delegations [words indistinct] Argentina today in the Vatican, the Papal Mediation Office released the following communique:

The Papal mediation office has the satisfaction of reporting that the text of the agreement that has been reached between the Argentine and Chilean delegations for a solution to the southern dispute has now been released. In this respect, the following act has been signed:

In the Pius V Pavilion of the Vatical on 18 October, the vatican secretary of state, Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, with the aid of His Excellency Msgr Gabriel Montalvo and Msgr Faustino Sainz Munoz, hands over to the heads of the Argentine and Chilean delegations, Messrs Ambassadors Marcelo Delpech and Ernesto Videla, respectively, the text, Annexes I and II, and maps [Cartas] I, II, III, and IV of the agreement for a solution to the southern dispute that express the total agreement that, through the mediation of the Holy See, has been reached. A third copy remains in the hands of the Holy See.

The heads of the Chilean and Argentine delegations reiterate in the name of their respective governments their gratitude to His Holiness John Paul II for his distinguished mediation, which will continue until the corresponding treaty is implemented.

This act is signed by His Emminence Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and Messrs Ambassadors Ernesto Videla and Marcelo Delpech. The agreement that is mentioned in the act, the communique continues, will be released simultaneously in Chile and Argentina on 19 October at 2300 Rome time.

Terms of Agreement Cited

PY181344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1131 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TELAM) -- According to a local newspaper, the text of the agreement that was initialed today by the Argentine and Chilean Government establishes the enforcement of the bioceanic principles, solutions to problems concerning the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan, and favorable navigation rights for Argentina.

Citing an Argentine Foreign Ministry source, today's edition of CLARIN publishes a report entitled "Basis of the Beagle Agreement With Chile."

According to the report, contrary to what had been said at the beginning of these negotiations, Argentina agrees to submit its claims to an arbitration. The following are highlights of the agreement:

The three islands in dispute, Picton, Nueva, and Lennox, remain under Chilean jurisdiction.

These three islands are subjected to the principle that Chile raised in 1976 based on the straight lines theory.

Those waters encompassed in the disputed area will be treated as interior waters. In this regard, the newspaper report notes that according to international law, the definition of interior waters is even more precise and strict than that of territorial seas since the first are considered port waters or interior lakes, and therefore are treated with the same rights as those granted to sovereign territories.

The Mediation Office will continue to be available for consultation in case doubts arise as to the enforcement of this agreement. Therefore, the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II is not completely terminated.

Argentina and Chile will hold direct negotiations.

The two nations will establish a conciliating body for the rapprochement of positions upheld by the two countries.

This arbitration body will be mandatory for Argentina and Chile.

The so-called establishment of shared economic areas has not been included in the treaty, thanks to Argentina.

The territorial seas surrounding the islands extend 3 nautical miles and the demarcation line, which uses Nueva Island and Staten Island for reference, runs 12 miles toward the southeast and another 17 miles southeast at a 45-degree angle.

In the so-called eastern Chilean Tierra del Fuego channels, Argentina will have the right of passage in perpetuity, that is, without limitation or prior notification, without limitations as to the number of Argentine warships, and without Chile being able to cancel this passage for exceptional reasons. But all these rights do not extend to the western side of the Tierra del Fuego channels that belong to Chile.

Chile gives up any Atlantic projection of the Diego Ramirez Island and a straight line defined by the landmarks of Punta Dungeness and Cape Espiritu Santo is established below Cape Horn. It is established that what is to the west belongs to Chile and what is to the east belongs to Argentina.

Chile gives up its rights to the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan.

Alfonsin Expresses 'Joy'

PY190015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2246 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight released a statement at Government House concerning the signing of the agreement with Chile over the Beagle Channel dispute. The text of the statement is as follows:

"The signing of the accord reached with the sister Republic of Chile, through the invaluable mediation of His Holiness John Paul II, constitutes a reason for real joy. To find a solution to a century-long dispute, preserving the basic interests of the nation; to ensure the effectiveness of the supreme value of peace; and to clear the way to achieve a breakthrough in the integration of Latin America are the goals that are shared by the vast majority of the citizenry, the goals that are everyone's achievements today, which is equivalent to saying that they are a result of the Argentine democracy.

"I trust that the upcoming popular referendum will approve this accord and, in this manner, put an end to such a prolonged dispute. We have stated that when there is genuine will and sincere willingness, peace is possible and dialogue is an invaluable and effective tool.

"Today is one of joy that all Argentines can share, a day in which we have contributed to taking a decisive step in materializing that grand fatherland that Bolivar, O'Higgins, and San Martin foresaw."

GOVERNMENT DENIES SHOTS FIRED IN CHILE BAY

PY190052 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- Argentine Government, Navy, and Army spokesmen have indicated that they know nothing about cannon shots or any other kind of incident in the southern area, thus denying reports coming on such an incident from Chile.

According to news agency reports received in Buenos Aires, Chile has conveyed a formal protest to Argentina for an alleged incident in the Puerto Williams Bay. It was impossible to confirm tonight whether this protest was received or not, but a government spokesman stated that "no such incident has taken place." Military sources approached on this matter have indicated that the reports were "biased rumors."

Navy: Reports 'False, Ridiculous'

PY190101 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0048 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (DYN) -- Argentine Navy sources tonight labeled "false and ridiculous" a report from Santiago, Chile, that an Argentine artillery battery had fired against a Chilean lighthouse in the area of Puerto Williams on the Beagle Channel. "This is sheer nonsense; it is false and ridiculous. None of our ships left the docks of Ushuaia; there were no artillery exercises nor any other type of movement of weaponry," a high-ranking naval source told DYN. The source declined to make formal statements because "we have received no complaints from Chile. This is the first we have heard about it," the source replied when told about the report from Santiago.

Highly reliable Foreign Ministry sources also refuted the alleged incident. Like his naval counterparts, the source at the Foreign Ministry indicated that no formal protest had been received so far tonight about the alleged attack, although they did admit that a telephone call in this connection was received from Chile. Thus it is expected that in the next few hours a communique will be issued establishing Arrgentina's position in this regard and denying the charges.

Information gathered by DYN indicates that the six fast patrol boats which the Navy has at the Ushuaia naval base were moored as usual at docks, and no preparations for movement were observed. No unusual movements were observed at the base from downtown Ushuaia although all the installations are perfectly visible from local stores.

According to the Chilean Defense Ministry, the event took place at 1215 local time when an Argentine battery in Almanza on the coast of the Tierra del Fuego "fired at the Punta Gusano lighthouse on the northernmost point of Puerto Williams and eight shells fell into the Chilean bay."

The naval sources concluded by saying: "We really have no idea whatsoever where this story originated."

Foreign Ministry 'Laments' Report

PY190159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight stated that the reports of an Argentine battery firing artillery shots in the area of the Beagle Channel "are absolutely untrue," and "deeply" lamented that "these false reports are being spread on the very day when the two peoples are celebrating the end of negotiations" over the century-old conflict. The Foreign Ministry communique released shortly after 2230 local time states:

In view of various reports to the effect that artillery shots were fired this morning from the area of Puerto Almanza in the Beagle Channel at the Chilean coast, the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship wishes to state that said reports are absolutely untrue. "The Argentine Foreign Ministry bases this assertion on an investigation promptly conducted by the Defense Ministry.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry deeply laments that these false reports have been disseminated on the very day when the two peoples are celebrating the end of negotiations over the Beagle Channel. The Argentine Foreign Ministry is in permanent contact with the Chilean Government through the appropriate channels so as to clarify everything related to the manner in which this situation has arisen.

Defense Ministry Issues Communique

PY190227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0215 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- The Argentine Defense Minstry tonight officially reported that the ammunition stored by the coastal batteries in the area of Ushuaia has been counted and no shells were missing, while the naval units stationed throughout the area did not fire a single shot during the entire day. The official communique of the Defense Ministry stressed that "in response to a request from the Foreign Ministry" and "as a result of reports from Chile concerning alleged shots fired at the Chilean coast, this ministry has ordered the chief of staff of the Navy to report on the situation."

The report submitted by the Navy states:

"At 1454 on 18 October the office of the commander of the Southern Naval Zone received a phone call from the commander of the Chilean naval base in Puerto Williams reporting that six picket [piques] ships were observed near Punta Gusano. At 1520 the commander of the Southern Naval Zone, after ascertaining that none of the naval, aldn, or airborne units were in operation and that all operational units were in Ushuaia, reported to the commander of Puerto Williams that whatever has been observed was not the result of Argentine actions in the area."

Once informed, the chief of staff of the Navy ordered a countercheck of the results of the investigation conducted by the Southern Naval Zone and ascertained that no activity took place in the area in question and that the ammunition allotted to Argentine coastal batteries was intact.

STRIKES, COUP PLOT REPORT CREATE TENSION

PY182255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1922 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (TELAM-ANSA) -- The atmosphere of tension prevailing in the country due to the questions being raised in political, labor, and military sectors about the conduct of government was increased today by a transportation strike that practically paralyzed the entire nation, and by reports coming from Madrid that a coup against President Siles Zuazo is being prepared by former Bolivian military officers and drug traffickers.

The indefinite strike called by the transport operators is causing serious problems because the lack of transportation is affecting the workers who cannot report to work and the supply of goods that are indispensable for the operation of the country's industrial and commercial centers.

Another element of tension is the 48-hour nationwide strike declared today by physicians, demanding that the government comply with an agreement on salary increases that was signed in September after a month-long strike. In announcing the 48-hour strike, spokesmen for the Bolivian Medical College warned that the measure can continue to be enforced beginning next week if the salary increases are not granted.

While political and military circles seem to keep on hold their demands for congress to replace President Siles Zuazo because of the alleged association of government functionaries with the drug traffickers and because of questions about the new Armed Forces leadership appointed by the president, the apparent calm was disrupted by reports which became known today that the Madred-based CAMBIO 16 magazine disclosed that a coup is being prepared agianst the Bolivian president. Lieutenant Colonel German Linares Iturralde, one of the five Army officers who was involved in the kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo on 30 June and who has been in exile in Madrid since 10 October, told CAMBIO 16 that the situation in Bolivia can change at any time. We are preparing a coup and in 2 or 3 months, at the most, we will be in power.

According to the CAMBIO 16 account, as soon as the five Bolivian officers who were involved in the kidnapping of Siles Zuazo landed at the Madrid airport, they asked where three colleagues who had left Bolivia when the regime of General Luis Garcia Meza was outsted could be found. The three are Rosario Poggi, Nielsen Reyes, and Nilson Hinojosa who, according to sources in the current Bolivian Government, were members of the group connected with drug traffickers that attempted to depose the current government in June 1984.

To complete the preparations for the coup, former dictator Luis Garcia Meza and his interior minister, Luis Arce Gomez, went to Madrid early in June and, according to information provided by the Spanish intelligence service, held a meeting with the group of refugees living in the Spanish capital. The group wants to turn back the clock in Bolivia, the Spanish magazine concludes. The publication of this report caused a predictable commotion in circles associated with political parties and the Armed Forces. However, before defining their future attitude, they would like to request through official channels more information from the Spanish intelligence service, the organ which CAMBIO 16 mentions in this report.

SEJAS TORDOYA DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY181839 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Regarding a news bulletin from Madrid, Spain, where the Bolivian military officers who were involved in the president's kidnapping reported that a coup d'etat is imminent in Bolivia, General Simon Sejas Tordoya told Cadena Panamericana that the situation within the Bolivian Armed Forces is completely normal. He said that he doubted that this news bulletin from Spain would have any impact on Bolivian military officers.

[Begin Recording] [Sejas Tordoya] The only thing I can say at this time is that according to reports that have been submitted to me, the situation in all large and small military units and military institutions throughout Bolivia is completely normal.

[Reporter] Sir, the president's kidnappers, who are presently in Spain, have said that the Commander Mario Vargas Salinas and Colonel Saravia are virtually trying to carry out a coup d'etat in Bolivia.

[Sejas Tordoya] This is not true, because we are carrying out a patriotic duty for the fatherland by adhering to the Constitution. [end recording]

Calls for Armed Forces Unity

PY181845 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] General Simon Sejas Tordoya, the Armed Forces commander, has urged his comrades to strengthen the unity of the Armed Forces in accordance to the Constitution. Sejas Tordoya made this statement in a speech he delivered this morning upon assuming his duties as Armed Forces commander, replacing General Alfredo Villarroel. Gen Sejas Tordoya noted that his actions during his long military career have shown how he has served the interests of the Armed Forces and above all those of the fatherland. He said that as Armed Forces commander, he will continue to make every effort to improve the image of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

[Begin Sejas Tordoya recording] This is why at this time I strongly urge all members of the Armed Forces to make every effort to strengthen the unity of the nation and to expand those bases that will allow us to achieve the socioeconomic development of Bolivia by strengthening our efforts against all those hegemonic influences that may undermine our way of life or try to subject us to ideologies that are not compatible with our ideals of freedom and human dignity.

In the past few hours we have given irrefutable evidence of how we comply with the established law. We have done this in such an eloquent manner that we have destroyed all those wicked plans aimed at undermining our prestige. But I must confess that it has been very hard for me to keep calm and to suppress certain impetuses that are not in keeping with the prestigious duties I have been entrusted with. But my actions are sufficient evidence of this. In a few days, I will issue the essentially professional guidelines that will be followed by the Armed Forces to defend the fatherland, to defend internal peace and the security of its inhabitants. [end recording]

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF PROTESTS APPOINTMENTS

PY171312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 16 Oct (AFP) -- General Walter Antezana, Army chief of staff, today protested the recent appointments to the Military High Command, alleging that military regulations were not followed. Antezana said that the chief of the Armed Forces should have been General Oscar Villa Urioste, Bolivian Air Force (FAB) commander, and not General Simon Sejas Tordoya, the former Army commander, since Gen Villa has more seniority than Sejas.

Antezana also said that the new Army commander, General Olvis Arias Chavez, was involved in the abortive coup of 30 June, when President Siles was kidnapped for 8 hours. However, political observers maintain the opposite, saying that Arias Chavez helped to prevent the coup.

During the past few hours, the Chamber of Deputies, in which the opposition has a majority, asked the president to review the military appointments in order to prevent military conflicts that would endanger the democratic process and national security.

PINOCHET VOICES 'PLEASURE' OVER BEAGLE ACCORD

PY181950 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Today, President General Augusto Pinochet expressed his satisfaction over the agreement reached through the mediation process regarding the Beagle Channel dispute. Osvaldo Vega will give us further information on this issue:

According to Deputy Foreign Minister General Sergio Covarrubias, who informed President Pinochet that the Vatican mediation office had delivered a copy of the treaty to each of the interested countries -- one copy remained in the Vatican -- the president voiced his pleasure over this step taken in the mediation process in which we have made progress, but which has still not ended. Covarrubias noted that a few steps still remain to be taken, but pointed out that the one taken this morning is probably the most important one. This morning in the Holy See the two governments received a copy of the future treaty resolving the southern border conflict duly approved by the other party. Covarrubias confirmed that the text of the treaty will be disclosed tomorrow at 1900 through a national radio and television network by the head of the Chilean delegation to the mediation process, General Ernesto Videla, who will arrive from Rome tomorrow shortly after noon with the copy of the treaty signed by the heads of the Argentine and Chilean delegations who were joined by Vatican Secretary of State Msgr Agostino Casaroli. Covarrubias also said that General Pinochet sent a message to His Holiness the pope, but that he could not disclose its contents until the pope received it. This information was disclosed by Covarrubias during a meeting with the media after his meeting with President Pincohet.

Deputy Minister Praises Treaty

PY181818 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Commenting on the ceremony at which the representative of the Holy See delivered copies of the final Beagle agreement to the Argentine and Chilean delegations, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias said that the treaty will ensure permanent peace between Chile and Argentina. Covarrubias said the treaty has approximately 74 articles and includes four maps illustrating the solution achieved. He also expressed his gratitude to Pope John Paul II for his efforts in this process. Covarrubias announced that Colonel Ernesto Videla will return tomorrow at 1400 from Rome at the head of the Chilean delegation.

After noting that the Argentine and Chilean Governments clearly expressed their political decision to reach a final agreement, Covarrubias said that the treaty is designed to dispel the threat of a conflict and to put an end to tensions which have accumulated over the years. Covarrubias said that the papal mediation will end when the treaty goes into effect, but he made it clear that the pope will always be available for clarification or interpretations. Covarrubias added that the Chilean people can freely express their agreement or disagreement with the solutions achieved in the treaty. He added that as soon as the text of the treaty is published and the consultation is completed in Argentina, the foreign ministers of the two countries will go to Rome to sign the treaty, possible late in November. Covarrubias concluded by saying that the legislative approval of the treaty could be simultaneously undertaken in both countries.

MINISTRY PROTESTS ARGENTINE SHOTS IN BEAGLE AREA

PY190013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 Oct (EFE) -- The Chilean Defense Ministry has reported that at 1515 GMT today an Argentine artillery battery opened fire at the Gusanos lighthouse on the northern coast of Puerto Williams, in Tierra del Fuego, in the area of the Beagle Channel.

The report stated that eight shells fell into the Chilean bay, without causing any damage. The Chilean Defense Ministry communique added that an official protest was immediately conveyed to the authorities of the southern Argentine city of Ushuaia.

On Friday Argentina and Chile will release the draft of an agreement they reached today, thanks to the mediation of Pope John Paul II aimed at resolving the century-old Beagle Channel conflict.

Declaration Issued

PY190109 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] According to a declaration handed over by Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo was surprised at the reports of artillery fire in the southern area today, reports that he denied. The declaration reads:

In the light of the events that took place on the northern bank of the Beagle Channel today, Deputy Foreign Minister General Sergio Covarrubias held a telephone conversation with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Foreign Minister Caputo was surprised at this consultation and said that he will immediately investigate the alleged events. Caputo expressed his surprise and reiterated Argentina's support for peace and harmony in its relations with Chile.

Hours later, the Chilean Foreign Ministry declaration adds, the Argentine ambassador to Chile talked with the deputy foreign minister and guaranteed that Argentine authorities had conducted an investigation into the events and that, therefore, they had denied them. The Foreign Ministry is awaiting further information in order to issue a concrete report on the issue, the declaration concludes.

PROTEST CALLED FOR 19 OCT, STOPPAGE 30 OCT

PY182030 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Socialist Bloc has proposed a day of protest for 29 October and has voiced its support for the national stoppage scheduled for 30 October. This information was released by Socialist leader Ricardo Nunez, who recalled that after the protest held in September the Chilean Government tried to resume the dialogue started last year. However, Nunez stated, Pinochet quashed this attempt through a speech he made at the Club de la Union.

The National Workers Command [CNT] today announced that it will officially conduct the national stoppage scheduled for 30 October. This announcement was made by CNT President Rodolfo Seguel during a press conference which was also attended by the main CNT leaders. Regarindg support for the stoppage, Seguel stated that the banking sectors, private employees, and petroleum workers are holding meetings at the membership level to discuss the proposal to halt activities and said that their decisions will be disclosed during the next few days. Manuel Bustos added that the purposes of this stoppage is aimed at recovering the rights and achievements that the workers have lost with the current regime.

Jose Ruiz di Giorgio also disclosed that contact has been maintained with various social, labor, and political organizations. Regarding the position of the Democratic Alliance [AD], Di Giorgio stated:

[Begin recording] The Ad has told us that they fully agree on the need to promote any type of peaceful social action and that the workers are free to chose what stance to adopt. We do not receive any orders from political parties; therefore, we have chosen what actions to carry out.

The AD will have to issue a declaration because this is a political issue and we do not give an opinion on the stance they should adopt. The AD views with sympathy and is aware of the urgent need to do something, because the people can no longer sustain the current situation. [end recording]

Representatives of the banking, petroleum, copper, printing, commercial, and other sectors were present at the press conference.

Copper Workers' Reaction

PY190118 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] None of the Copper Corporation [Codelco] divisions are ready for or intend to hold a stoppage. This is what copper union leader Hugo Estivales has said. Estivales met with the interior minister to discuss the problems that are affecting the copper sector.

Estivales stated that the copper workers have already had a bitter experience concerning stoppages. He added that this matter had been discussed in a meeting held by the National Executive Board of the Copper Confederation. During that meeting it was agreed that none of Codelco's divisions is about to stop working. Estivales stated that in the copper field nobody will stop working on 30 October. I believe that all copper workers will work on that day, Estivales stated.

SOCIALISTS SCORE PCCH FOR ADVOCATING VIOLENCE

PY172140 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Oct 84 p C 3

[Text] Yesterday Hernan Vodanovic, a leader of the Socialist Party, described as "revealing, untimely, and negative" a letter released last week by the Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) in which it advocates the use of violence to restore democracy. Vodanovic, a member of the Carlos Briones-led Socialist faction, has said that the Communist document is revealing "because it describes the PCCh political line and its position of violence, which leaves no room for doubt."

Vodanovic regards the PCCh letter as "untimely, because at a moment when a nationwide effort is being made to find harmonious solutions to the serious crisis, it proposes a solution which precludes any possibility of finding harmonious solutions to the serious national crisis."

"It is negative," Vodanovic said, "because contrasting with the efforts made by a major sector of the opposition to bring the PCCh into a national agreement, the PCCh letter precisely contributes to isolating the PCCh by clearly revealing its commitment to violence."

In Vodanovic's opinion, the current PCCh position "departs from the traditional line the PCCh has maintained in Chile. This of course must be considered within the context of the current situation, in which the opposition is faced with a regime based on force, which is different from the democratic system under which all Chilean political forces had acted in the past."

With regard to a call made last weekend by Jaime Guzman, leader of the Independent Democratic Union [UDI], to the effect that both the government and the opposition should seek a minimum consensus, Vodanovic said that "the UDI proposal is based on the mistaken idea of conditioning the participation of democratic opposition sectors in any possible peaceful solution to their express recognition of the present institutional system."

"The UDI," Vodanovic said, "also maintains the mistaken idea of excluding the PCCh from Chilean civic life."

With regard to adjustments his party would propose to the document known as "the constitutional pact" which the Democratic Alliance will propose this week, Vodanovic said: "We are sponsors of the constitutional pact. In general terms, we feel that the work carried out within the Group of 24 by a group of prominent individuals reflects the views of all opposition sectors, and we intend to propose what may be classified as merely formal changes, designed to emphasize the general nature of the principles which must be included in a constitutional pact of this type." Vodanovic added: "We believe it is not advisable now to go into specific constitutional issues such as the type of political system, whether it will be a presidential system or not, among other things."

PCCH DOCUMENT CRITICIZES AD POLITICAL PROPOSALS

PY171515 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The outlawed Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) today described as unacceptable the extension of the government of General Augusto Pinochet until 1989, even if it approves a congressional election before 1989. In a clandestine document, the PCCh Central Committee states that the constitutional pact proposed by the opposition Democratic Alliance (AD) must give sound alternatives to the nation.

The proposed constitutional pact is a commitment by members of the AD -- right-wing republicans and liberals, Christian Democrats, radicals, social democrats, and a socialist faction -- to respect democracy and human rights as soon as the current military regime is replaced. The AD leaders have said that they will disclose the content of the pact this week in order to allow other political forces, among the PCCh, which heads the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) coalition, to join it. Yet before the official announcement of the pact, the PCCh today stated that a congressional election with Pinochet staying in power until 1989 is unacceptable.

The possible installation of a congress has gained momentum in recent weeks within the National Party and other right-wing sectors which 11 years ago supported the military coup against Socialist President Salvador Allende. The PCCh took part in Allende's Popular Unity coalition. General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Air Force and a member of the government junta, has approved this idea, in remarks published on 23 September, provided that Pinochet stays in power until 1989, the deadline established in the Constitution approved 4 years ago.

The PCCh document, however, states that the executive and legislative branches must be elected simultaneously so that they can reflect the desires of a coherent national majority and thus be able to restore democracy. This can be achieved only with the departure of Pinochet, the formation of a provisional government, and the call for a constituent assembly. The document adds: Everything cannot be achieved overnight, but gradualism and some proposed timetables are just attempts aimed at perpetuating the dictatorship and at delaying the reestablishment of democracy.

Regarding the terms of the constitutional pact, the PCCh states that the future Chilean democratic government must be essentially characterized by its respect for human rights, for the workers' social gains, and for recognizing full and equal rights to women. The PCCh, which was outlawed by the military regime upon the ouster of Allende, also advocate a pluralist political system, the right to vote for all citizens at the age of 18, and the establishment of a model in which private and social property, cooperatives, and self-managed enterprises could coexist.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE RELEASES 'CONSTITUTIONAL PACT'

PY170220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1910 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (DYN) -- The multiparty group Democratic Alliance (AD) has released a constitutional pact intended to achieve, through its implementation, basic agreements for the country's political future, without excluding any group or force. The Chilean political forces received the constitutional pact amid uncertainty about its possibilities of success.

The constitutional pact is composed of seven chapters, and its reading leads to the conclusion, recognized by the AD leaders who made it public, that the Communist Party of Chile and the most radical groups of the Chilean right would decide on their own not to sign it. Those groups may refuse to sign it because the document makes no room for the violent struggle that had under some forms been accepted in a letter that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile distributed to the opposition parties. The extreme right, in turn, rejects out of hand any posture opposed to the military regime of President Pinochet, such as the one the constitutional pact adopts.

Social Democrat Mario Sharpe, AD president, explained that the constitutional pact deals fundamentally with democracy, human rights, and a political order establishing the existence of two legislative bodies, a senate and a chamber of deputies, on the premise that the people must govern themselves. Sharpe made a point of noting that regarding the Armed Forces, the constitutional pact contends that they must be subordinated to the civilian power, and that they should act as a disciplined organization, not as a deliberative body, adding that the pact is a commitment to common objectives for the defense and maintenance of a democratic regime.

As for the government's attitude, the constitutional pact states that it cannot possibly be denied that President Pinochet is not seriously interested in restablishing freedom and democracy in Chile, and it concludes by saying that the opposition democratic forces do not wish violence to prevail, but rather seek a peaceful return to a democratic regime, to a state of law, and to a respect of fundamental human rights.

No definite date has been set for the acceptance or rejection of the constitutional pact, but it was emphasized that the various political groups should make a thorough analysis of its seven chapters before responding. In these circumstances, the pact stresses that the possible acceptance does not necessarily have to be an expression of a general repudiation of the government or as an attempt to exert stronger pressure on the Pinochet regime.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL -- The National Petroleum Enterprise has disclosed that the new oil well Pejerrey, located at the south of the Poseidon oil deposit in Magallanes, has started producing oil. This well joins the Ostion, Spiteful, Spiteful Norte, Posesion, and Deniel Este-Dungenes that are already operating in the same area. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Sep 84 p C 4 PY]

DISPUTE ON STATUS OF GOVENRMENT-GUERRILLAS TRUCE

Army Commander's Statement

PA181811 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The commanding general of the Colombian Armed Forces and acting defense minister, General Miguel Vega Uribe, has said that despite some incidents, the truce between the government and the guerrillas is going well.

Meanwhile, the army commands delivered to President Betancur and to the coordinator of the peace commission, John Agudelo Rios, some documents seized from a group of drug traffickers in the Yari region, proving the participation of some subversive groups in that illegal activity.

EPL Commander's Remarks

PA171755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1434 GMT 17 Oct 84

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct (EFE) -- Commander Ernesto Rojas, of the Colombian Popular Liberation Army (EPL) announced today in Madrid that "there is the danger that the truce might be broken due to the army's violations" of the agreements signed between the government and the guerrillas. According to the EPL, the armed branch of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia, since the document silencing the rifles was signed on 24 August between the major guerrilla groups and Betancur's government, eight guerrillas have died in clashes with Colombian military men.

"We want to maintain the truce and reach a national dialogue, but the army does not want it, and it stages provocations constantly," Rojas added.

Rojas, who has fought as a member of the guerrillas for 17 years, claims that the guerrillas have fulfilled the agreements made. "We have suspended our military actions, we are not holding anyone kidnap victims, and we are not carrying out blackmail or extortion operations," he said. "What we have not relinquished, because that was not agreed on, are our uniforms and weapons. More than an agreement, that would have been a surrender," he explained.

A "guerrilla summit" will be held in Colombia in November to unify views on the democratic opening. Representatives of the Army of National Liberation [ELN], the only group that did not sign the agreements, are expected to attend this meeting also.

The EPL charges that the state of siege has not yet been lifted in Colombia, that the Army's operations against the guerrillas continue, and that there are difficulties connected with normal civilian life. The EPL feels that in order to improve this situation, it is necessary to convoke a national constituent assembly "because we think the Colombian parliament is neither representative nor has issued any law in favor of the democratic opening," Rojas said. "We are willing to participate in the elections as a party, in order to defend five essential points: the constitutional reform, the agrarian reform, the labor reform, the fiscal problem, and the solution of the foreign debt."

Rojas expressed his fear over the possibility of increasing destabilization provoked by the Colombian right wing and the Army, which do not view the signing of these agreements favorably.

The official data and those of the guerrillas coincide in that there are 16,000 guerrillas in Colombia, but it is not known how many armed people are hiding in paramilitary groups and death squads like the Death to Kidnappers [MAS], the Smudged Ones, the Grillos, and the Duendes.

FARC Faction Reiterates Position

PA180336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP) -- The leftist Ricardo Franco Urban Front, dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), today reiterated its position to continue "at war" and described the truce signed between the Colombian Government and 90 percent of the guerrillas as a "painful lie." In a message sent to AFP today, the Ricardo Franco Urban Front, the faction that has not accepted the cease-fire agreements signed by the FARC, 19 April Movement [M-19], the (People's Liberation Army [EPL], and the Workers Self-Defense [ADO], stated that they have realized the "useless as well as as dangerous game to which the bourgeois government and some movements that have betrayed the causes of the people, are subjecting us."

The group also charges that the FARC, a group that signed the agreements to cease all types of kidnapping and guerrilla activities, "continues to conduct kidnappings and to insist on arming and training an army that will be ready for a civil war." Recently, people who defected from the FARC ranks and documents confiscated by the Army from this rebel group raised this issue, which was later denied by guerrilla spokesmen.

The Ricardo Franco Urban Front also stated that the police and the army "continue their permanent offensive operations" against the guerrillas in Bogota and the Departments of Caldas, Risaralda, Huila, and Santander.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION RELAY STATIONS -- The National Institute of Radio and Television which is directed by Fernando Barrero Chavez, has announced that the installation of 84 television relay stations intended to give equal coverage capacity to the 2 networks is advancing rapidly. In line with the work planned, the relay stations in Villapinzon, in Cundinamarca Department; Carmen, in Norte de Santander; and Ocana, where a relay for Network 1 will also be installed, are expected to begin operating in November. [Text] [Bogoal EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p 2 PA]

INCOMEX DIRECTOR RESIGNS -- Gustavo Tobon Londono has resigned from his post as director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, Incomex. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 1 PA]

IAEA DIRECTOR VISITS; WORKERS OCCUPY BUILDING

PY181358 Lima Cadena American Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Director General Hans Blix, who has been in our country on an official visit since 15 October, today met with Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca at the Torre Tagle Building, Meanwhile, workers of the Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy [IPEC] today occupied the IPEC Santa Catalina building to demand a wage increase.

13 PARTIES REGISTER CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS

PY171600 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0641 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The following 13 political groups had registered up to last night, when the inscription of presidential candidates for the 1985 general elections closed:

National Progressive Party [Partido de Avanzada National -- PAN]: Miguel Campos Arredondo for president; Lidelma Garcia Ahumada and Rafael Reyes for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA]: Alan Garcia Perez for president; Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Alva Castro for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Democratic Front of National Unity [Frente Democratico de Unidad Nacional -- FDUN]: Francisco Morales Bermudez for president; Jose de la Puente and Rafael Cubas Vinates for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Popular Action [AP]: Javier Alva Orlandini for president; Manuel Ullos Elias and Sandro Mariategui Chiappe for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Popular Christian Party [PPC]: Luis Bedoya Reyes for president; Andres Townsend Ezcurra and Esteban Roca for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

The 7 June National Civic Movement [Movimiento Civico Nacional 7 de Junio]: Peter Uculmana for president; Manuel Adrianzen Castilly and Gloria Morales Carlos for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

United Left [IU]: Alfonso Barrantes Lingan for president; Enrique Bernales and Agustin Haya de la Torre for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Socialist Workers Party [PST]: Ricardo Napuri for president; Magda Benavides and Enrique Fernandez Chacon for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Radical Party [PR]: Carlos Enrique Ferreyros for president; Elisario Rueda Pinto and Walter Hemedia Clavijos for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Revolutionary Leftist Front [FIR], (former Revolutionary Workers Party -- PRT): Emeterio Tacuri for president; Raul Castro Vera and Victoriano Ramirez Rivers for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Nationalist Left [Izquierda Nacionalista -- IN]: Roger Caceres Velasquez for president; Carlos Daniel Valcarcel and Raul Israel Oliveira for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Velasquist Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Velasquista]: Eustaquio Maylle Ortega for president; Luis Ernesto Lora Mago and Humberto Alvarez Torres for vice and second vice presidents, respectively.

National Odriista Union [UNO], Dora Narrea Valdivia de Castillo for president; Carlos Iriarte Losada and Juan Correa Guille for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON NORTH SEA OIL PRICE DECREASE

FL182104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said that Mexico is seriously concerned about the decrease in price of North Sea exportable petroleum, and that this represents a serious danger to the country. Interviewed in this town where President Miguel de la Madrid is presiding over an open town council meeting, Beteta considered the situation as serious, because the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have also announced the possibility of a price decrease in crude. Questioned by the local press about whether Mexico, in addition to being concerned, would increase its exports, Beteta said a precipitous reaction should not be taken in directing an increase or decrease of volume, but that there should be a mature and concientious attitude which the seriousness of the situation requires.

BULGARIA'S GRIGOROV ADVOCATES DIALOGUE IN AREA C.A.

FL172028 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Mitko Grigorov, head of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, has praised the involvement of the Contadora Group in the search for peaceful solutions in Central America and said his country supports this group's peace proposal. He added that the only solution to the Central American conflict is a political dialogue because it is the only way to avoid the violence and confrontation which would endanger not only the area, but the entire world.

Referring to Bulgaria's attempts to denuclearize the Balkans, he said his president annually meets personally with the heads of state of Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Romania with whom he (?discusses) signing agreements on this matter.

FRG'S BRANDT URGES CONTADORA TO PURSUE EFFORTS

PA181719 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0430 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Oct (EFE) -- FRG's Socialist International President Willy Brandt today urged Mexico not to abandon the Contadora Group's peace process, in view of the "real danger of war in Central America." In his speech before the Mexican Senate, the former FRG chancellor said that each day that Contadora manages to survive is one day less of war for Central America. Willy Brandt also stressed that the Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, should continue to be active and pursue its peace efforts in the area.

Brandt also noted that the arms race problem is "sucking" many resources from the developed nations, and criticized the United States for financing its budget deficit at the expense of the rest of countries in the world. Brandt stated that by next year the overall investment in weapons will add up to $1 trillion, and warned about the great danger of a world war that this entails.

The FRG Social Democrat leader will return to his country tomorrow. He also visited the Chamber of Deputies today and met with the PRI's national leader, Senator Adolfo Lugo Verduzco.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA EFFORTS, U.S. TIES

PA180014 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze said today that the national government will continue supporting the Contadora Group's peace efforts and pointed out that Panama will continue its policy of growing participation in the operation of the canal. Cardoze underlined the importance of good relations with the United States within the framework of mutual respect. He also referred to yesterday's meeting between Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and leaders of the Salvadoran guerrillas, and noted that although there were no specific results, the meeting could be considered encouraging in its significance for peace in the area.

Further Comments

PA181740 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze today received goodwill wishes from members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Panama. Foreign Minister Cardoze assured them that the government of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta will respect each country's position, because his administration and Panama's international position are based on the defense of freedom, and democratic principles. Minister Cardoze also talked about Panama's efforts on behalf of a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

[Begin recording] [Cardoze] In regard to the recent dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the rebels' representatives, I feel it has been an important and promising step. It is the result of the Contadora Group's efforts toward the reconciliation of countries. The meeting held on Monday in El Salvador is definitely an important step in that direction. We hope it establishes anew peace effort in the area and that it contributes to strengthening the Contadora Group effort.

[Unidentified reporter] Despite these efforts, some international observers are saying that peace is not possible if Nicaragua does not stop its warmongering and arms race policy in the region. What is the opinion of the foreign minister?

[Cardoze] Peace will depend on the will of the Central American countries, including those countries that have interests in the area. Without a will for peace, without the Contadora Group peace plan it is going to be very difficult to have peace in Central America.

[Reporter] Now that you have been appointed foreign minister, will you continue acting as a member of the Panama Canal Commission?

[Cordoze] This is a matter I have to discuss with the president of the Republic. This I can tell you: In preliminary talks with the president, I have told him that in my opinion the foreign minister should not be an active member of the Panama Canal Commission. However, the situation has not yet been defined. I will talk to the president about this and others concerning the canal commission and the Panamanian representation in the commission. [end recording]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT FORMALLY RESIGNS

PA181702 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] Dr Cesar Quintero offi[illegible]ily resigned yesterday from his post as magistrate president of the Electoral Tribunal due to "differing views" which emerged within this body.

In a note addressed to President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Dr Quintero tendered his "irrevocable resignation," explaining that although he had decided to leave his post as soon as the last electoral challenge had been resolved, "adverse circumstances forced me to advance this decision."

According to Quintero, when he accepted his post to the Electoral Tribunal, he did so with the firm intention of helping this body duly fulfill its mission during a very important electoral process. However, Quintero, twice president of the National Association of Lawyers, explained that various factors had foiled his aspiration. "Among the many factors, I will refer only to those which concern me directly in the present case: a complicated electoral code which has led to the interested parties' abuse of all kinds of delaying tactics; the proliferation of groundless challenges which have hindered the prompt handling of those which are valid; and the varying views that have emerged within the tribunal, which have obviously obstructed its performance."

In view of these realities, Dr Quintero notified President Ardito Barletta that he has become "totally convinced" that he should not remain in the Electoral Tribunal. Therefore, "I tender my irrevocable resignation to the post of Electoral Tribunal magistrate to which I was appointed by the branch over which you preside today."

However, the former dean of the Law and Political Sciences Faculty of the University of Panama deplored the fact that his resignation has coincided with the first days of Ardito Barletta's administration. "This, however, is due to the fact that the existing situation has become more serious during the last month, reaching crisis levels on Friday."

OIL TANKER SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION NEAR MUSCAT

PA180334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, 17 Oct (EFE) -- Omani shipping sources today reported that the Panamanian-registered oil tanker Rover Star was shaken by an explosion last night and is listing approximately 48 km off the Muscat port in the Gulf of Oman. Three members of a crew made up of 34 Philippine and Burmese seamen are missing, while the rest of the crewmen were rescused by the oil tanker Sanko Crest, which carried them to the port of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates.

Omani Air Force planes are searching for the missing. Today a search helicopter spotted a body in the sea. The other two men are believed to have been trapped inside the 25,458-ton ship.

When the Rover Star's call for help was received last night, the Omani Sultanate's Navy dispatched a rescue vessel, but the team that arrived at the site of the explosion decided to leave the tanker because it was too dangerous to board.

Sources have indicated that the explosion is not related to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. The Rover Star was headed for kaharg Island's main oil terminal from Aden. The sources did not give details on the damage sustained by the vessel.

COSTA RICA

MONGE 'SATISFIED' WITH SALVADORAN DIALOGUE

PA161617 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1406 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, has said that the scope of the dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte was somewhat exaggerated.

"Having high hopes, this being the first meeting, we feel satisfied that a schedule for future meetings was produced," the Costa Rican chief of state said in statements to local papers. Monge affirmed that "the ideal objective, what we all want, is an end to the bloodbath the Salvadoran people have endured in 4 years of hard-fought war."

"We are satisfied that ways have been left open to continue the dialogue," the president said, after recalling that he was one of those most interested in such talks. Monge said that he and the International Red Cross had been in charge of seeing that the guerrilla commanders arrived at La Palma, where the meeting took place. "In the end," he said, "that was not necessary, because one of the commanders was near La Palma, and the other was too far away and could not travel, so he was replaced at the last minute by another guerrilla commander."

CONTADORA MISSION ON ORTEGA ACCUSATIONS URGED

PA181908 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The document by which the Costa Rican Government, through the Foreign Ministry, notified the four Contadora Group ministers about Daniel Ortega's assertions last Monday was released to the press today. In his charge, the Sandinist commander claimed that weapons are being transferred to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, under constant and strict control by the national authorities, through the Llano Grande International Airport in Liberia.

The document, signed by Acting Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Urbina, expresses the Costa Rican Government's concern over these groundless charges, which aggravate the situation between the two nations. Both the Nicaraguan Government and the international community are very familiar with this country's demilitarized and neutral position, which is devoid of either national or foreign military bases or other facilities even for defensive forces.

In the document, Costa Rica asks Foreign Ministers Augusto Ramirez, of Colombia; Isidro Morales Paul, of Venezuela; Fernando Cardoze, of Panama; and Bernardo Sepulveda, of Mexico to comprise as soon as possible a mission of observers from these four countries. The urgent request calls for verification by this commission of the fact that Costa Rica's territory is not being used to carry out warlike actions against its neighbors.

FDN Denies Ortega's Charge

PA181834 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] said yesterday that Nicaraguan dictator Daniel Ortega Saavedra's charge that a political-military group is plotting an armed attack from Costa Rica is preposterous and ridiculous.

The rebel radio station 15 September supported its claim when it reported that with those lies, the Marxist Nicaraguan Government is trying to confuse world public opinion, predispose the Costa Rican Government and people against the FDN, and justify future aggressions on Costa Rican territory as it has done in the past.

The FDN president said that the group has never thought of attacking anyone, much less Costa Rica. FDN leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero said that his group is fighting in nine Nicaraguan departments against the FSLN totalitarian forces and therefore it does not need bases [plataformas territoriales] in neighboring countries to further its struggle.

He pointed out that the group that he leads has never thought of attacking anyone, much less the Costa Rican Government and people, because the FDN respects their neutrality.

Finally, Calero said that the FDN is waging war against the Nicaraguan Government and that the group has no other target. The FDN respects the sovereignty and government of other Central American countries.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE NICARAGUAN DESERTERS

PA181546 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Oct 84 p 10

[Excerpt] The Public Security Ministry is investigaging 10 Sandinist People's Army (EPS) deserters, who arrived recently under suspicious circumstances, Colonel Oscar Vidal has announced.

Four of them entered through the Penas Blancas area, from where they were sent by Colonel Rodrigo Rivera to the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS). According to Vidal, six others entered through Los Chiles. The official explained that, in coordination with the Immigration Department, efforts are being made to check the circumstances under which these deserters, whose names have not been disclosed claim to have arrived in Costa Rica. Col Vidal added that he knows nothing about the alleged arrival here, through Penas Blancas on Saturday, of two other injured anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

SECURITY COUNCIL UNAWARE OF GUERRILLA-BANK TIES

PA181847 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Oct 84 p 10

[Text] Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza said yesterday that he does not know if any investigation is currently under way to check on the alleged use of a national private bank to finance communist guerrilla organizations in Central America.

For his part, Civil Police Director Colonel Oscar Vidal said that if any charge has been made, the Security Council would be the one to issue instructions for conducting such an investigation. He denied having any specific knowledge about this issue, adding that a special body like the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) would be the one in charge of such an investigation. In fact, the DIS, none of whose chiefs could be located, is said to be conducting an investigation on the possible connection between a bank and the guerrilla bands in the region. Money from Palestinian terrorist groups, particularly the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat, is said to be flowing into a national private bank.

Support for the actions carried out by various subversive groups in the area is reportedly being provided through a number of confidential operations, false identities and maneuvers.

However, both Minister Piza and Col Vidal insisted that they know nothing about such reports.

"That subject has not been broached since I became a member of the Security Council. Nor do I have any information on the subject. This may fall within the framework of normal DIS operations, but not at the ministry level," Piza added. The official said finally that he did not believe something of this nature would be investigated without his being notified.

PUBLICATION CALLS U.S. AMBASSADOR 'FASCIST'

PA181640 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 13-20 Oct 84 p 2

[From the "7 Days" column]

[Text] The Yankee ambassador is a thoroughbred fascist: In his dreadful statement against Nicaragua, where he compared it to Hitler's Germany, he also claims that in the U.S. Congress there are people paid by the Nicaraguans to oppose the administration. Winsor sees "communists" even in Washington, in the U.S. Congress itself.

VANGUARD PARTY WANTS SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

PA181633 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 13-20 Oct 84 p 5

["Appeal for Solidarity With Nicaragua" issued by the Political Commission of the Popular Vanguard Party, PVP]

[Text] To the members and organizations that comprise the PVP, to the Costa Rican people:

The heroic Sandinist people's revolution is seriously threatened. Imperialism, led by Reagan, is preparing a direct large-scale intervention in Nicaragua and plans to drag both Costa Rica and Honduras and, in general, all the Central American peoples, into a war against the nation. The Nicaraguan people will doubtless know how to confront this aggression. Sandino's entire people are preparing to fight their enemies. Imperialism will not be able to defeat them. We are sure of that. But such a war would plunge our peoples into grave penury, which is why we must step up our efforts sto guarantee peace. The Political Commission urges the party, the regional and zonal committees, and the cells, to firmly seize the banner of solidarity with Nicaragua and against imperialist intervention in each city, ranch, or institution. It also urges them to undertake all kinds of initiatives.

Halt the imperialist intervention!
Respect for Nicaragua!
Peace and friendship between Nicaragua and Costa Rica!

EL SALVADOR

SUICIDE COMMANDOS DEMAND U.S. EMBASSY CLOSURE

PA182000 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1845 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Sucicide Commandos, CSS, issued a bulletin this morning announcing that within 15 days they will kill the person directly responsible for the death squads. The bulletin mentions the [word indistinct] headquarters and the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] leader and his aides in this connection. This group also threatened two newspapers published here in the capital, warning them that they should not continue endorsing the right-wing minority groups and should report the truth to the Salvadoran people. They are also demanding the closure of the U.S. Embassy in our country, as well as the withdrawal of the advisers, who have been given only 20 days to heed this warning or risk the same fate as their friends in Lebanon. According to them, their commandos will carry out actions against army elements, whether uniformed or dressed as civilians. Finally they state that the CSS is struggling to achieve peace in our country.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REBELS PRESENTED DEMANDS

PA190302 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0221 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Oct (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Presidential Palace issued a communique tonight denying that the FMLN-FDR presented 29 demands at the meeting with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in the town of La Palma, as reported by several news media.

The communique underscores that President Duarte has said that the "situation in the country was first analyzed" at the meeting; the two parties then presented their ideological viewpoints and proposals. The proposals will be "studied by the mixed commission that will work under the leadership of a moderate bishop, who will be appointed by the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador (CDES)," as asserted in a joint communique.

The communique issued tonight by the Presidential Palace's Information Secretariat adds that in his statements to the national and international news media, Duarte has clearly stated that "no demands were presented by either party" during the meeting at La Palma.

The Salvadoran president presented "a peace offer" during his speech at the UN General Assembly in New York last 8 October. This offer was conceived within the framework of the political Constitution of El Salvador, which promotes social justice and establishes a system of "democracy and political pluralism."

LETTER SENT TO CONTADORA GROUP AMBASSADORS

PA132331 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1940 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Salvadoran Government letter on the revised Contadora Document and delivered to the ambassadors of the Contadora Group's member-countries accredited to El Salvador; date not given]

[Text] Mr Minister:

I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency and of referring to the revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America that was presented to the Central American states on 7 September by the Contadora Group member-countries during the seventh joint meeting of foreign ministers held in Panama City as one of the initiatives of this diplomatic effort.

In compliance with what was stated in the joint communique issued during the meeting, I propose to Your Excellency some formulas for conciliation that undoubtedly and faithfully reflect El Salvador's observations on the draft document with the hope that these formulas are accepted, based on the world's recognition that the Central American people themselves find the most adequate solutions to the crisis which prevails in the region as a whole.

Your Excellency is well aware that El Salvador has always supported the Contadora Group's initiative within a framework of good faith, mutual respect, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. El Salvador has always advocated an overall, simultaneous solution that includes an equal handling of all of the obstacles that preclude a solution to the Central American crisis. Peace cannot be achieved without a solution that guarantees regional democratic development, and full respect for civic rights, social justice, and economic and social development.

If we do not stop the rash arms buildup, the illegal trafficking of weapons, and the destabilizing actions against states in the region, the support for armed groups, subversion, and international sabotage will continue.

Within this context, it is extremely important that we create a reliable verification and control mechanism that offers all Central American states the necessary, permanent guarantees for the fulfillment of the pledges assumed after the signing and implementation of any international juridical document.

The political willingness of each state in the region emerges as a fundamental basis for fulfilling our pledges without hesitation or exception. El Salvador considers this the main reason behind the crisis we are undergoing. A durable peace cannot be achieved without the political willingness of all of the parties involved since it would only be a sectarian peace achieved by treaties that never took our history into account.

Therefore, the draft Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America must be reviewed and amended by the Central American countries themselves so that it achieves its goal, regional peace, democracy, and security, and does not legitimize political and ideological system that are alien to the situation which prevails in our nations. The resolutions adopted during the seventh joint meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers clearly emphasize that the acceptance of formulas that advocate our fundamental goal for the Central American countries.

El Salvador believes that the time has come for the Central American countries themselves, with the contribution of Contadora, to frankly discuss our problems without interlocutors or foreign witnesses because our people must assume the task of achieving peace and democracy for our future generations. Therefore, the observations included in the attached document and the observations presented by the other Central American countries must be accepted by the interested countries according to their internal constitutions, based on a consensus, in a frank dialogue, and within a strictly regional procedure. We would be avoiding some inconveniences that, due to a lack of consensus, are included in the Contadora Document.

Based on these observations, we deem it necessary to immediately hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers with the aim of finding solutions based on a regional consensus that will faithfully interpret the hopes for peace and democracy of all of the peoples of the area. I reiterate the assurances of my consideration.

[Signed] Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio

Tenorio Comments on Letter

PA132336 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1940 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Questioned regarding his government's letter on the Contadora Document, Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio made the following statement:

[Begin recording] As we said in our earlier message, generally speaking, we support the Contadora efforts and the revised document, which is a treaty. As such, it must fulfill some constitutional requirements in El Salvador. We have already explained this a number of times. The revised document is something lengthy. I suppose it contains and develops the 21 points of the document of objectives issued last year. The remarks we made are wide-ranging; some of them deal with the contents and others with form, ranging from wording to the verification and control issues.

These are the most important aspects, together with the efforts to stop the arms race. For instance, we consider that a planned draft for a signed treaty, even if it is ratified by the various Central American congresses, where there are congresses, does not necessarily mean that things would be solved overnight. As a result, it is not sufficient for the document to say that the arms race must be stopped because this is a mere declaration. [Words indistinct] power implies freedom.

For this reason, we believe it is not sufficient for the document to say that no illegal arms trafficking will be permitted, that a military balance in the area is to be sought, that the arms race in the area is to be stopped, that the number of soldiers will not be allowed to increase, that military and paramilitary advisers would be withdrawn, as well as other foreigners who participate in military and paramilitary activities, that we will not intervene in other states' domestic affairs, and many other similar considerations. In addition, it is necessary to establish precise control mechanisms to ensure compliance with these commitments. Only a true compliance with these commitments would guarantee Central America's stability.

We have tried to make contributions so that the remarks are included in the document and can have organizations that truly understand and watch over compliance with the document's commitments, especially the section dealing with security. We have also mentioned, (?with some urgency), the real problem in the Central American area regarding refugees. The most serious problem we face in El Salvador is that of the displaced people, which is quite different from that of the refugees. The displaced people are those who have been removed from their habitat, or permanent residence, to another location within the same country. However, this is also as serious as the problem of the refugees. This had not been included in the document. Hence, we insisted that the displaced people be included so that they can also benefit from the international humanitarian organizations, donations, and all efforts to support those human beings who are especially affected by conflicts in their areas. Our remarks have all been in this context, not with the purpose of hampering the effort we appreciate and respect, but to strengthen the mechanism and seek formulas that make it operational, particularly those that will force all of us to comply with the principles and commitments included in the document.

Furthermore, El Salvador has, I must mention this, certain constitutional and juridical difficulties. In El Salvador, no treaty can be enforced without the ratification of legislative congress. This is a constitutional provision. We cannot accept provisional or tentative enforcements because we would violate our constitution. We have a multiparty, pluralist congress that we respect. We have a distribution of power; we don't have a hegemonical power that overrules the other powers. We must respect our congress. In this case, we have also announced that we must first have ratification. We cannot enter an adventure beyond what is allowed by our constitution and the president's stance.

[Sentence indistinct] Generally speaking, the Contadora Document deserves our full respect and concern. We have made these remarks because this was the idea, as I once said. A deadline was precisely set so that we could work, consider, analyze, and meditate on the document's provisions. If the document had been found good and acceptable, no deadline would have been necessary. [end recording]

This has been a report from the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry where Foreign Minister Tenorio delivered the Salvadoran Government remarks on the Contadora Document to Venezuelan, Colombian, and Panamanian Ambassadors Pedro Emilio Coll, Luis Guillermo Velez, and David Perez Ramos, respectively, as well as Fernando Escamilla, Mexican charge d'affaires.

ARMY SUFFERS 18 CASUALTIES IN EASTERN ZONE

PA190248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- It has been reported in this capital that the Salvadoran Army suffered 18 casualties, including dead and wounded, while guerrillas lost 5 men, including a commander, during clashes that occurred during the past few hours in the country's eastern zone. Army spokesmen have asserted that a guerrilla commander and three rebels died during clashes against the special Conchagua battalion near Corinto, Morazan Department. According to the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, another guerrilla died in a clash at El Jicaron Canton, El Paisnal jurisdiction, 34 km north of San Salvador, where a guerrilla column was surprised by troops of the 1st Artillery Brigade. Coprefa added that this same Army unit destroyed FMLN camps at El Jicaron, north of El Paisnal. Four soldiers were wounded in a surprise attack by rebel groups near San Carlos, Moranzan Department.

RADIO VENCEREMAS: INJUSTICE CONTINUES UNDER DUARTE

PA181919 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dictator Molina used to say that under his administration the country had changed. Tyrant Romero used to say that under his administration the country had changed. Now Duarte, imposed by the U.S. Government, keeps repeating that the country has changed, that there is no oligarchic power or concentration of land and wealth in the hands of the oligarchs. According to Duarte, the system of injustice has changed as if by magic. Duarte mocks our people with his cheap demagoguery. Has by chance the situation of exploitation, hunger wages, and mistreatment of Salvadoran peasants changed? Injustice is expanding while the rich grow richer at the expense of the suffering of the majority is a known fact to the workers, who have no means to feed their children, much less provide them with schooling and health. This is known to the mothers of political prisoners and missing people. This is known to the relatives of those killed by the death squads, which continue to sow death because the military chiefs, leaders of these death squads, are at their desks in the garrisons because none of these criminals have been detained, much less tried. Duarte deceives no one, because injustice continues. Injustice has continued and every peasant who has been evicted from his land knows this. With Duarte injustice is being legalized. If anything has changed, it is to expand U.S. domination of the Salvadoran Army, economy, and judicial branch. If anything has changed, it is to increase U.S. control over the decisions made by Duarte, proconsul of the gringo empire, puppet of Reagan's foreign policy, sad merchant of the homeland. It is because injustice has not ceased, and because our homeland is being delivered through daily quotas worth $1 million, that our people are fighting, advancing, and winning.

PARACENTRAL FRONT REPORTS SEP-OCT ACTIVITIES

PA181720 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] We have a report on our guerrilla activities, sent in by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. It is a summary of the casualties inflicted by the [word indistinct] Brigade on the Bracamonte Battalion in the course of clashes which have taken place on the Chichontepec Volcano, in Cerro La Campana, in San Bartolo Chanmico Canton, and on the road between Zacatecoluca and San Vicente.

Between September and 12 October more than 120 NCO's and officers have been killed or wounded. We have also recovered 10 M-16 rifles, 7 G-3 rifles, an M-60 machinegun with 17 cartridge belts, 2 PRC-77 military radios, and 37 U.S.-made backpacks. We also captured two prisoners. Our people's militias also staged 36 sabotage operations against the oligarchic economy and 40 propaganda activities.

CASUALTIES INFLICTED 1 JUN-17 OCT REPORTED

PA181739 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: From 1 June to 17 October, the 4 months of Duarte's administration, the FMLN has inflicted approximately 2,100 casualties on the puppet Army's troops. Because injustice has not ceased; because Duarte, the puppet, continues betraying the homeland daily to the tune of $1 million a day, our people will not lay down their weapons until the causes that gave rise to the war are done away with. Our people are advancing while the enemy retreats.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SHULTZ

PA181434 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica interviewed on his return to Tegucigalpa on 16 October by unidentified reporters -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We had understood that you were going to hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to inform him that we will again permit the training of Salvadoran solidiers in our territory.

[Paz Barnica] I see that you are trying to guess, but your guess is wrong. I did not discuss this topic with Shultz, and it was not my intention either. What I did was to deal with the defense of Honduran interests in the international and domestic fields. In the international field, I participated in the debates of the UN General Assembly in New York as the Honduran foreign secretary and on behalf of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional and democratic government. I expressed our government's position regarding the current international situation, with special emphasis on the Central American crisis before this international forum on 9 October. I also took advantage of this opportunity to meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, with foreign ministers, prime ministers, ministers of various countries and continents, as well as with the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers. In addition I met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on three occasions during a period of 10 days: Twice on 5 October in New York, along with the Costa Rican, Salvadoran and Guatemalan foreign ministers, and then privately, accompanied by Honduran Ambassador to the United Nations Roberto Herrera Caceres and foreign adviers Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro and Policarpo Callejas. On that occasion I also had the opportunity of meeting Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, to discuss the bilateral relations between our two countries. Yesterday, at 1000, following specific instructions from President Suazo Cordova, I met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington.

We had a wide-ranging discussion of bilateral matters, and I also delivered a document on behalf of the Honduran Government and President Suazo Cordova, in relation to our government's proposal sent to the U.S. Government in early August, which calls for an evaluation and revision of the relations between the two countries on the subjects of security and economic cooperation. As you may recall, 3 weeks ago we delivered two other documents derived from the initial proposal. Yesterday I delivered a third proposal and expressed the Honduran Government's desire to begin high level talks in the near future to analyze the Honduran proposal on the subject of economic cooperation and security matters, but on an overall basis. This is aimed at promoting a policy consonant with the principles followed by President Suazo Cordova's constitutional government: peace with democracy, dignity with interdependency, and economic progress with social justice. In other words, we want to strengthen the Honduran Government's power of decision on national and international levels. However, we are not interested in having a confrontation with the United States, because we are, have always been and will continue to be friends. What we want is to strengthen our relations of cooperation and friendship, based on mutual respect. Shultz had just arrived from Puerto Rico the night beofre and left for Canada yesterday, but he included us in his tight agenda. We discussed the above-mentioned topics broadly with him; the talks were very fruitful and positive, and above all, there was great understanding. I will inform President Suazo Cordova about these talks either today or tomorrow.

[Reporter] In what sense were the talks fruitful?

[Paz Barnica] They were fruitful in the sense that we do not think that the aid given to Honduras or to any other developing country should be given as a donation. Not at all, we think that this cooperation should be complementary to the efforts undertaken by the Hondurans themselves. The security aspects are temporary, except for the permanent mechanisms that each country has the right to perfect for its internal and external defense. We believe that events have taken place in Central America over the past few weeks which confirm the desire and optimism of President Suazo Cordova's government in favor of a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis. We consider the statements made by the representatives of the Central American countries at the United Nations of great importance, and that President Duarte's initiative to hold talks with the armed opposition in his country is a historic step toward a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict. You may also recall that on 23 March 1982, a few months after the constitutional government of President Suazo Cordova was installed, our government presented an initiative to internationalize peace in Central America to the international community at the OAS Permanent Council. You may recall the sixth point of this peace proposal because you are all Honduran journalists who are aware of our national situation. Textually it says: Promote a multilateral dialogue, which will make possible the establishment of a process of internal conciliation in each state where there are national conflicts or profound divisions within the society, aimed at establishing or perfecting democratic and pluralistic governments through elections and the respect for human rights and public liberties. This is one of the six points in the Honduran peace proposal, and the six points have been incorporated into the documents approved within the Contadora Group's framework. Therefore, we can say that we were right when we talked about an overall, regional, simultaneous solution, and this is why we support the Contadora process, and we also support the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, with the understanding that it requires some adjustments of an operational nature in order to ensure its practical compliance. It is not a matter of signing a treaty or agreement that will not be complied with. When Honduras signs an international treaty, the country respects it to the letter. Therefore, there is a need for some rules for its implementation, some mechanisms for verification and control that need to be ironed out.

I understand that there is consensus on this. We want permanent peace, as I have said on previous occasions, in order to promote democracy, economic and social development in Central America, and not a truce that will only be of circumstantial benefit, right?

[Reporter] One last question. Have you invited your counterparts for a meeting next Friday?

[Paz Bernica] Yes, after some consultations, as foreign secretary and on behalf of the Honduran Government, I invited the Nicaraguan, Costa Rican, Salvadoran and Guatemalan foreign ministers to meet in Tegucigalpa next Friday, within the spirit of the Contadora Group's peace efforts, and based on the concepts expressed in the letter of 7 September that accompanied the draft of the revised document sent by the Colombian, Venezuelan, Panamanian and Mexican foreign ministers to the Central American presidents, including President Suazo Cordova.

As far as I understand, it is up to the Central American governments to implement the commitments of the revised Contadora Document and establish agreement formulas, and political consultations in order to reach conciliation. Hence, a meeting of the five foreign ministers here in Tegucigalpa is very important prior to that of the nine foreign ministers, that is to say, a joint meeting with the Contadora Group, in order to talk frankly, respectfully, and cordially, and to put our cards on the table.

Costa Rica and El Salvador have accepted this invitation and I understand that Nicaragua is not willing to attend. I don't know Guatemala's position. We don't insist, however, that this meeting should necessarily take place in Honduras. What really counts is that the meeting be held. If the Nicaraguan Government or Foreign Minister D'Escoto agree, we could meet in Managua.

At times we four Central American foreign ministers have held meetings and Nicaragua has always felt ill at ease and protested because it has not been invited. Now it is being invited and we hope it will attend the meeting. D'Escoto is the foreign minister of a Central American country that is living a drama. There is nothing more effective than a brotherhood that is verbally proclaimed. Anyway, we will make the necessary consultations tonight to see of the meeting can be held. Otherwise, we will hold it another time. This invitation was made by Honduras after other area governments were consulted.

M-LIDER CRITICIZES AID ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

PA181737 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, M-LIDER Statement: "The Manufacturing Sector -- A New Surrender of Sovereignty;" date and place not given -- read by unidentified party offcial; recorded]

[Text] There are indications that the attempt to make Honduras an associate state of the U.S. union is continuing. This reinforces claims to that effect made by the Association for the Development of Honduras [APROH] some time ago. The Suazo Cordova administration just signed a credit and donation agreement with the omnipresent Agency for International Development, AID, to establish manufacturing plants, or better said, industrial assembly enclaves to export products. This activity only benefits foreign capitalists to the detriment of Honduras' business sector.

Already our foreign policy works as if it were made in an under secretariat for Honduran affairs at the U.S. Department of State. It endorses or expresses reservations about the Contadora Group's actions according to what Mr Shultz says in Washington. It acts as if the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras were a matter of exclusive concern between two sovereign states, El Salvador and the United States. What then can we expect with regard to our economic policies? How will they ever respond to the real needs of Honduras?

It will be no surprise of a minister answers that this is not such an important matter. President Suazo Cordova might counter us by insisting that this is another great achievement by Ambassador Negroponte, who is a better man and does more for Honduras than any other Honduran. However, the Honduran Economists Association [Colegio Hondureno de Economistas] has released a study in which it maintans that the agreement, which the Honduran Congress should examine in much greater depth, has points that are very worrisome, seriously damage Honduran sovereignty, and distort development policies that are in the country's best interest. The agreement implies that time bonding regulations on industrial production incentives, which are contained in Article 5 of Decree No 49 of 1973, will be eliminated. This will lift import and export controls and favor tax evasion and smuggling. It stipulates the creation of tax free ports and areas throughout the country over which the government will have very little control. This will create economic enclaves where Honduras will not be sovereign, in a setup that can be compared with the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREM]. The independence of Honduras will be compromised by virtue of its greater vulnerability to outside sources. Also, the establishment of tax free areas in Honduras will imply high industrial infrastructure investments, increasing our foreign debt, and sidetracking funds that are needed for development programs. We are led to conclude that the establishment of this kind of manufacturing plant will deviate from the kind of the industrial development programs that Honduras really needs. Moreover, the clauses in the agreement violate procedures and controls commonly accepted in contemporary administrative science.

The Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement believes that the creation of tax free export areas favored by the Caribbean Basin Initiative are not lasting instruments for Honduras' industrial recovery or for sustained long-term development. A new industrial development strategy, aimed at satisfying the demands of the majority of Honduras' consumers and of the country's middle-sized and capital industries is needed. This will promote dynamic growth based on the country's domestic resources. There is a great difference between the project for assembly plants and the economic cooperation proposals that were made recently in San Jose, Costa Rica. European countries are proposing multilateral cooperation based on equality, respect, and mutual benefit. This intends to take advantage of the situation of economic inter-regional dependence and the existing mechanisms for regional integration. Honduras and Central America need to substitute imports, not a new export system founded on the countries' agricultural industry. We do not need to be new Singapores or South Koreas, losing our freedom, sovereignty, and independence.

ECONOMY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON GUATEMALA TRADE

PA181930 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The new conditions demanded by Guatemalan Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez Cardona regarding the duration of the new bilateral commercial agreement between our two nations, prevented its signature by the two countries' ministers of economy. Negotiations in this regard will continue until the end of this month.

This information was revealed by Economy and Commerce Secretary Miguel Orellana Maldonado, who also referred to the terms of the bilateral agreement, saying that the Guatemalans want to reduce the time in which the Central Bank of Honduras, BCH, is scheduled to approve payment after the Guatemalan exporters present their documents.

Our readers are well aware that the Honduran-Guatemalan mixed commissions signed a technical, or preliminary, agreement last Thursday. It was a draft bilateral trade agreement between the two nations, which was going to be signed by the economy ministers of the two countries.

Secretary Orellana Maldonado admitted that both he and his Guatemalan counterpart had reached an agreement on these two topics, adding that new demands were presented by Hernandez Cardona when they met again in Guatemala City.

The two economy ministers met in Guatemala City during the weekend and they were unable to sign the bilateral agreement, because the Guatemalans presented new conditions.

According to Orellana Maldonado, Guatemala is specifically demanding that the new bilateral treaty must be in effect up to August next year, and that the Guatemalan exporters' documents should be approved in less than 30 days.

Honduras has proposed that the commercial treaty should last indefinitely, and that the approval of the import documents should be after 1 month. Regarding this matter, Honduras' position is inflexible, according to Orellana Maldonado.

According to the economy secretary, Honduras cannot accept Guatemala's conditions because they would be violating an agreement with the Central Bank. In addition, he thinks that the Honduran proposal of 1 month would be granting a preferential treatment to Guatemala, since all its products would be placed in the bank's preferential list.

Regarding the duration of the bilateral commercial agreement, Honduras insists that it should be in effect for an indefinite period, although Orellana Maldonado pointed out that the government could be more flexible about this. However, he asserted that they cannot accept the condition that the agreement should expire in August next year.

The government official's argument is that the Honduran industrialists need the assurance that trade with the neighboring country must have a prolonged life, so that they can plan their exports and thus recover their investments. They cannot accept a trade agreement which will only last 6 to 8 months.

"We believe that we must establish a minimum duration of 36 months for the treaty," the Honduran economy and commerce secretary added, asserting the Honduran Goverment's position in this concern.

Orellana Maldonado explained that the Guatemalans want to establish that the bilateral treaty will be effective up to August 1985, because this will coincide with the expiration of the agreement they have with Costa Rica. Their strategy is to then sign a multilateral agreement which includes Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

Lastly, the official said that his Guatemalan counterpart left for Denmark yesterday and will return on approximately 25 October. Upon his return they will renew the negotiations with regard to signing the commercial treaty between Guatemala and Honduras before the end of the month.

GUATEMALA

AUTHORITIES CLOSE BORDER TO COSTA RICAN PRODUCTS

PA181849 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala closed its border to Costa Rican products today, in reprisal for a similar measure recently adopted by that Central American country.

Guatemalan importers owe money to Costa Rican producers who attempted to exert pressure by closing the Costa Rican border to trade with our country. Our representatives did likewise today. Negotiations between the parties have so far failed. Jose Maria Passarelli, president of the Guatemalan Chamber of Industries' Integration Commission, reported on today's measure.

[Begin recording] [Passarelli] I understand that as of today, Guatemala has responded to the measures adopted by the Costa Rican Government by instructing customs offices to suspend temporarily access of Costa Rican products to Guatemala markets.

[Reporter] Does this mean that El Salvador is Guatemala's only market?

[Passarelli] Unfortunately, that is the case, effective today. For our exports, we only have the Salvadoran market since the negotiations with Costa Rica will have to wait, first, for the banking arrangements to be made, and then for the arrival of the economy minister, which, we hope, will be next week. Trade with Honduras will also be pending until the minister returns. [end recording]

Jose Maria Passarelli also said that the reopening of the border to trade between Guatemala and Honduras is imminent.

[Begin recording] [Passarelli] Negotiations to reach provisional trade agreements between the two countries have practically concluded. A delegation made up of Guatemalan Government officials and Chamber of Industries members, attended last week's meeting. At that time, the final issues that had not been discussed and agreed on were settled. Those difficulties were overcome, and the only thing still pending is the draft of the treaty itself. Now we have to await the return of our economy minister to sign the agreement. We understand that the minister left for Denmark today along with the deputy minister in charge of integration. A technical group is drafting the treaty, and we are waiting for the minister to return next week, to sign the treaty and open up the border in both directions and restore free trade between the two countries. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

POLISH DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RAKOWSKI DEPARTS

PA181528 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] A few moments before leaving for Poland, Polish Deputy Chairman Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that the Nicaraguan revolution is an example for the other Central American countries. He stayed in Nicaragua for 5 days.

After predicing the FSLN's victory in the coming elections, the Polish official asserted that these elections will stabilize the country's internal structure and will strengthen Nicaragua's position in Central America.

Rakowski, who is also a member of the Polish United Workers Party, reaffirmed his government's support for the Contadora Group and added that this is a positive effort for peace in the Central American area.

During his stay in Nicaragua, Rakowski met with government junta members Commanders Daniel Ortega and Victor Tirado Lopez, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, and members of social sectors. Rakowski said that during his meeting with Nicaraguan leaders, they discussed peace efforts in the Central American area and the world, as well as the improvement of economic and cultural cooperation relations between the two countries.

BRANDT VISIT SEEN AS BLOW TO REAGAN POLICY

PA181547 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "Repercussions of Willy Brandt's Trip to This Region"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the visit to the region by Willy Brandt, former chancellor of the FRG and current president of Socialist International, will have very important repercussions on the political situation in the area, and consequently, in the entire world.

One must not forget that, independent of Brandt's personal political ideology, or, to put it another way, taking into account the significance of the political trend in the world, the fact that a prominent world figure like Brandt should have come to make his contribution to the solution of the region's problems is practically a kind of defeat for imperialism's interventionist policy.

This does not mean that Willy Brandt can provide a magical solution or that he has special powers with which to do this, but rather that his presence points out the true solution to the problem, which is none other than the solution devised by us Nicaraguans, Central Americans, and Latin Americans ourselves. Willy brandt's message is very clear and has been directed to Ronald Reagan, himself: Let the Latin Americans solve their own problems. All the (?trouble) has been caused by U.S. interference over the course of more than a centruy. Although it is somewhat presumptuous for us to say it, we could say in one sense that this trip dealt the death blow to Mr Reagan's interventionist policy.

Of course, we cannot rule out the possibility that imperialism will try to deal us a final blow. Therefore, we have to be better prepared than ever militarily to repel any attack. However, we also cannot fail to mention, if it may again seem somewhat presumptuous to say so, that Europe itself has spoken through the mouth of Willy Brandt, expressing opposition to intervention and support for Contadora, ad it did at the recent meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica. Moreover, this will undoubtedly have repercussions on the upcoming presidential elections in the United States, when the electorate will be in the riduculous position of voting for a man like Reagan, who is swimming against the tide of history.

PEOPLE URGED TO PREPARE FOR 'MILITARY EMERGENCY'

PA190158 Rome IPS in Spanish 2346 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (IPS) -- The ruling FSLN Today asked the population in northern and southern Nicaragua to prepare to confront the military emergency, which "will grow worse in the next few days."

The FSLN called on the inhabitants in northern Esteli, Madriz, and Nueva Segovia Departments "to mobilize to fight and pursue the enemy." Meanwhile, in Rivas Department, in the country's south, some 16,000 militiamen are preparing to confront "the aggression by Somozist mercenaries from Costa Rica."

Commander Christian Pichardo, Interior Ministry delegate in the three northern departments known as Las Segovias, asserted that three anti-Sandinist "regional commands" are preparing an attack on Esteli, 149 km north of Managua.

"No rifle must be left unused, and not a single man capable of fighting must fail to do so," said Pichardo in his urgent appeal to the region's population.

According to Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS) reports, over 2,000 members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) are preparing to attack Esteli to block the electoral process that will end on 4 November.

According to the Managua government, the anti-Sandinist FDN is composed of former Somozist guardsmen and receives financing and logistical support from the U.S. Administration.

Even though the FDN was militarily active only in the north until recently, Sandinist authorities claim that "it is currently making preparations in Costa Rica" to attack civilian and military positions in Rivas Department in the south.

The Nicaraguan military authorities also stressed that President Ronald Reagan's administration "is bent on denying validity to the November elections" and on exerting military, diplomatic, and economic pressures to defeat the revolutionary process.

On 4 November approximately 1.5 million Nicaraguans will elect a president and a vice president of the Republic and a 90-member constituent assembly.

In the meantime, the FSLN regional committee in Las Segovias has asked the inhabitants of the three departments to reinforce the defense of the cities, "to increase their solidarity with the combatants to harvest the crop of basic grains, and to cast their revolutionary votes en masse on 4 November."

The committee's communique says "the destruction of tobacco barns and cooperatives and the kidnapping of peasant families are part of the terror unleashed by the FDN counterrevolution."

The committee also urge the people of Las Segovias, both men and women, "to pick up a rifle, to take part in the fighting, and to chase the enemy."

"The enemy forces are concentrated near the sector of Condega and Esteli and although they do not represent a strategic threat to the revolution, they can seriously affect the economy," the Interior Ministry spokesman in Las Segovias said.

According to military reports, there were clashes in the past few days in Cerro Blanco, El Ojoche, Los Caronales, Miraflor, Iziqui, Limay, San Fernando, and Susucayan, which are located in the three northern departments along the border with Honduras.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry last night reported that on 15 October morning, members of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "attached the border post in San Pancho, 11 km from the capital of Rio San Juan Department, with 81-mm mortars and rifles from Costa Rican territory."

The Defense Ministry also reported that two helicopters supported the attack which lasted approximately 1 hour. The helicopters returned to Costa Rica when the Army opened fire on them.

The Defense Ministry said that on the same day, two fast planes flew at an altitude of 800 meters from north to south over the port of Corinto, 148 kn northwest of Managua. According to the report, at 1200 on 16 October, another fast place flew over the sector of Montelimar, 58 km southwest of Managua and also over Diriamba, San Juan del Sur, and Penas Blancas along the border "and then returned to Costa Rica."

Meanwhile, Commander Cristian Pichardo said that "the aggression is not going to stop" and that "it is going to last for some time and is going to be hard." For this reason, he urged the people of Las Segovias to strengthen the people's organizations in order to face the war. "We must not waste one single shot, we have to strengthen the military commands of the militias, to increase vigilance of the economic tagets, and to improve our organization. Each person should be assigned a mission," the FSLN committee in Las Segovias indicated.

BORGE ASSAILS MINISTERS' MEETING IN HONDURAS

PA181718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (AFP) -- According to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the meeting of Central American foreign ministers scheduled for tomorrow, Friday, in Honduras" is a fireworks display intended to divert attention from the real peace process in Central America." Borge commented that the peace process "necessarily passes through Contadora," and added that the meeting in Tegucigalpa, which Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will not attend, "does not seek peace."

Nicaragua, which is demanding the "immediate signing of the Contadora Group's peace document "without modifications," has indicated that tomorrow's meeting is senseless, since the foreitn ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico will not participate in it. Furthermore, Borge said that Nicaragua's decision to hold elections on 4 Novemger and to sign the peace document, contrary to what the United States had expected, "represent two serious setbacks" for the U.S. Administration. The Sandinist leader added that "those defeats have been so staggering, that since they cannot reject the elections, they are striving to discredit and postpone them, and since they cannot question the signing of the peace document, they are also trying to modify it and postpone it indefinitely."

CDN LEADERS ON POSSIBLE ACCEPTANCE OF DIALOGUE

PA162337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Luis Rivas Leiba, member of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board of Nicaragua [CDN], said today in Madrid that the CDN would accept the establishing of a national dialogue, with conditions, following the general elections.

Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party that is a member of the CDN, arrived in Madrid with Adan Fletes Valle, president of the Social Christian Party and CDN vice presidential candidate, to meet with Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister.

Rivas Leiva and Fletes Valle have replaced Arturo Cruz who should have traveled to Madrid today but had to remain in Washington due to his wife's illness.

In statements to EFE, Fletes Valle said that this dialogue "would be useful if held before 4 November and we mentioned this to Willy Brandt. To accept the dialogue, without anything further, following the elections, would be to legitimize elections that we consider fraudulent."

However, Rivas Leiva admitted the possibility of a dialogue after 4 November "as long as this dialogue is held with an agenda that would lead to the achievement of a complete democracy for the country."

Rivas Leiva added that this agenda "must be guaranteed internationally" with the good offices of the Contadora Group and it must be admitted that "the elections were spurious."

The CDN believes that Nicaragua's acceptance of the Contadora Document is "a trap being set for the CDN because if they sign the document now they will not be bound to keep the established deadline."

Fletes Valle and Rivas Leiva, who arrived in Madrid on the same plane with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, "although not traveling in the same class," said that they personally feel "that the Contadora Group's peace efforts are positive and as Nicaraguans we endorse them. However, we do not believe that the front will fulfill them."

They once again denounced the lack of political freedom to carry out a free electoral campaign saying "and this is why we do not regret the decision not to register. We would do it again." Fletes Valle and Rivas Leiva said that there are some 4,000 Cuban advisers in Nicaragua and denied that their parties were involved with the armed groups. According to the CDN, if elections are held in November without their participation, "these cannot be recognized in Nicaragua or at the international level."

They are convinced that if they participate in the elections "we would win." The outcome of the elections would be: CDN in first place, FSLN in second place, and in third place would be the Independent Liberal Party (leftist liberals) led by Virgilio Godoy.

According to Rivas Leiva, "in the beginning, the FSLN was interested in our participation because they felt that Arturo Cruz was a good loser and beating him would add prestige to the elections. But once Cruz was nominated as a candidate, they no longer cared for this because he could win."

They also denounced an electoral fraud with the census in their hands, since Nicaragua has a population of 3 million people with some 300,000 displaced and they have announced the registration of 1,560 [as received] persons in a country where almost 1 million are under the legal voting age.

According to Fletes Valle "we are demanding fewer electoral conditions than those demanded in other countries. In the dialogue proposed by the FSLN, the difficulty encountered is that the front, satisfied with its 4 November results, can hardly fulfill its promise to hold a national dialogue."

"They are doing this so that the democratic countries will accept their 4 November schedule," he added. "Furthermore, it is difficult to accept a dialogue on elections that we believe to be fradulent because this would legitimize the elections. The dialogue would be useful if held before 4 November," Fletes Valle insisted. Rivas Leiva announced that they will return to Madrid accompanied by Arturo Cruz sometime in early November "after 4 and 6 November," in clear reference to the U.S. and Nicaraguan elections scheduled for those days. Tomorrow the two men will leave for Belgium, Bonn, and Strasbourg, where they will also present their viewpoints.

WHEELOCK DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS

PA181907 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, charged that the criminal attacks by the Somozist mercenaries against state-owned production centers in northern Nicaragua have resulted in 531 peasants being murdered and 509 kidnapped. During an event to celebrate World Nutrition Day held at the 19 July Plaza family orchard, Wheelock said that in the agricultural sector alone, the counterrevolution has caused damage amounting to 400 million cordobas. Wheelock also explained that Nicaragua is experiencing its worst economic crisis ever because of the imperialist aggression and the international crisis.

[Begin Wheelock recording] The biggest problem that Nicaragua is experiencing at this moment is the military aggression. The strongest military and economic power is attacking our country; it is hindering all the efforts we are making toward national reconstruction and solving the problems of the people.

The revolutionary government has never lacked the energy nor the determination to try and meet the most urgent needs of the people. Five years of revolution are not enough to solve the problems. I would even say that 10 years of revolution are not enough to deal with the hunger and the situation of misery that the Nicaraguan people are experiencing.

We are also faced with a serious international crisis that causes our products to sell for less; therefore we can purchase fewer tractors, less fuel, less medicine, less food, less oil, and fewer raw materials. Thus, we have less. Even though we want to give our people more, the international crisis punishes us by paying us lower prices for our products. Because of this, our efforts are weakened.

Aside from all this we are facing aggression. This aggression affects us in many ways: the blocking of credits and aid; pressures on the producers; political destabilization; dishearted production sectors; and a flight and a transfer of capital. At the same time, it causes direct harm to the producers and to production.

This year we have suffered attacks against cooperatives. These attacks have resulted in the destruction of approximately 100 of the 3,000 cooperatives existent in the country. From a strictly economic viewpoint, the damage to the agricultural area amounts to 400 cordobas. We are speaking of physical and productive damage. By September 1984, 531 companeros had been murdered, 77 had been wounded, and 509 kidnapped. This affects the production and the harvesting of basic grains. This undoubtedly hinders and limits the efforts we are making for credits, technical assistance, land, purchase of materials, and overall aid to the peasants and the producers so that production may be increased and the problems of supply resolved. [end recording]

Speaks on World Nutrition Day

PA181905 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, today visited the 19 July Plaza family orchard. This visit is part of the events to celebrate World Nutrition Day. Wheelock stressed that the Nicaraguan Government is putting forth great efforts to guarantee the supply of the basic products to the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin Wheelock recording] Within this framework, the crisis [words indistinct] we can never expect a situation of supply to the country. What we must do is struggle against hunger and struggle against the lack of supplies. Under these circumstances our people cannot be self-sufficient (?soon). This is the message we wish to give on World Nutrition Day, a day which many countries celebrate with joy, and we, under these circumstances, are celebrating in a somewhat dramatic way since Nicaragua has been one of the countries most affected by the economic situation. It is also the only country in the world suffering the biggest aggression and paying the highest quota of sacrifice for its freedom and the rights of its people. In any case, we must change some aspects. First of all, I would like to say that today, World Nutrition Day, we are also celebrating the third anniversary since the agrarian reform law was enforced. One of the best ways to celebrate the day is to continue fulfilling the demands of the producting sector, demands that the UN has declared as rights and which are defended by the FAO at all international forums. The most important of these rights is man's right to own land.

On 16 October 1981 we began to enforce the agrarian reform law. On that day we presented the people of Nicaragua, through a peasant, with the first agrarian reform title signed by the FSLN's National Directorate. Today, 3 years since that memorable day in Wiwili, we are holding a symbolic and representative event in Wiwili. We are distributing a total of 5,000 manzanas of land among cooperatives and poor people. These 5,000 manzanas complete a total of 1 million manzanas that the government has distributed among the peasants in 1984. [end recording]

BORGE SPEECH ON INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY

PA182104 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] With recognition of the work of the workers and peasants who have joined the revolutionary vigilance, the volunteer police, and the country's defense, members of the Interior Ministry last night celebrated the fifth anniversary of the ministry. The event, held at Managua's Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta and FSLN presidential candidate; Sergio Ramirez, a member of the government junta; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias; Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister; Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez; the mothers of Sandinist Heroes Pedro Arauz Palacios and Silvio Mayorga; and the diplomatic corps.

A moment of great emotion took place when Mrs Socorro Palacios, the mother of Sandinist hero Pedro Arauz Palacios, pinned the Fifth Anniversary Medal on Commander Borge. Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, first deputy interior minister, was also awarded the Marcos Somarriba Medal. The medal was presented to the FSLN National Directorate in view of the absence of Commander Carrion, who is on a mission abroad. The speakers were Guerrilla Commander Leticia Merrera, on behalf of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], Commander Tirado Lopez, Sergio Ramirez, and Commander Tomas Borge.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge said last night that the existing military emergency might worsen in the coming weeks within a complex political situation that must be analyzed, not from an electoral perspective, but from a political position that takes into account the country's security and the dramatic problem of war and peace.

He said that the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board is carrying out a double political game. On the one hand, in the negotiations it demands the acceptance of a series of programmatic points and on the other hand, it states that there are no conditions for its participation in the Nicaraguan elections. Commander Borge indicated that the connection between this strategy and Reagan's position is quite evident to even those who lack imagination.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge described the 4 November elections and the Nicaraguan Government's decision to sign the Contadora Document as two setbacks for the U.S. foreign policy. Speaking at the fifth anniversary of the Interior Ministry, Borge said that the decision on whether or not the elections are legitimate will be made by the only irrefutable judge of all times: the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin Borge recording] The decision on whether or not the elections are legitimate will be made by the only unappealable judge of all times: the Nicaraguan people.

(?They) voiced their arguments about the elections. They decided to launch their offensive about our alleged refusal to sign the Contadora Document. Once we announced our decision to ratify the document, they adopted the same attitude they had adopted when we announced the 4 November elections. In other words, the elections and our decision to sign the Contadora Document have turned into two setbacks for the U.S. foreign policy. These defeats have been so overwhelming that the strategists of the State Department have violated the norms of caution and prudence in their statements to the international press. They have rushed headlong into a game that is easy to detect. Of course, the recourse to force is involved. Since they cannot reject the elections, they make efforts to discredit them and to postpone them. Since they cannot question the signing of the Contadora Document, they try to modify it and idefinitely postpone it. In the case of the elections and in the case of Contadora, their position is identical because it is consistent with their strategy of war at any price.

One month ago, some national and international news media said that Nicaragua was the only country that did not want to sign the Contadora Document. What happened? Nicaragua is the only country that was and is willing to sign the Contadora Document without reservations. Our decision to ratify the document deprived them of all their arguments the same way that the fig leaf covering their shame is withering with regard to the electoral process. Every time that we have assumed commitments, we have fulfilled them. The policy of truth is essential to us. It is and will always be revolutionary. We promised to hold elections and we are going to hold them. We accepted the Contadora negotiations and we have been the first to express our decision to sign the document. If we have made a commitment to hold real elections, it is absolutely advisable, and we are reiterating this here, that all the institutions of the Interior Ministry fully guarantee the development of the electoral process. [end recording]

Referring to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement that the peace negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR revolutionaries are an example for the Sandinist leaders, Commander Borge said that the dialogue in El Salvador is an inevitable victory of the FMLN-FDR and that in Nicaragua a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary mercaneries would be a disgraceful imposition of the imperialist power.

[Begin Borge recording] No one is surprised by the fact that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz maliciously pointed out that the peace negotiations between the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the Duarte government are a model and an example for the Sandinist leaders. Mr Shultz' opinion is inadmissible and forms part of the old plan to establish a ridiculous and obscene symmetry between the popular war in El Salvador and the imported counterrevolutionary war in Nicaragua. The dialogue in El Salvador is undoubtedly positive because the contradictions in that brother country are caused by an internal struggle that is very similar to the one that occurred in Nicaragua during the Somozist dictatorship. The dialogue in El Salvador is an inevitable victory of the FMLN and the FDR. In Nicaragua, a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary mercenaries would be a disgraceful imposition of the imperialist power. It would be contrary to nature. In El Salvador there is a conflict between international and revolutionary violence. In Nicaragua the situation is completely different. There is counterrevolutionary war totally subsidized by the U.S. Administration. In El Salvador the war is the result of exploitation and injustice. It is no problem for us or for anyone to speak with the heirs of Farabundo Marti and Francisco Morazan, but it would not be honorable for the heirs of Augusto Cesar Sandino to hold a dialogue with the heirs of William Walker and Anastasio Somoza. This is a problem of principles. In El Salvador, an understanding among the parties involved in the internal conflict is, although difficult, possible. In Nicaragua, an understanding with the counterrevolutionary pack is only possible in the military field. They will disappear when their masters stop the shameless aid they receive or when the fire from our rifles wipes them off the face of the earth. [end recording]

BAYARDO ARCE DISCUSSES MAP PARTY AGREEMENTS

PA182117 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] At the end of the fifth round of talks held in the headquarters of the Marxist Leninist People's Action Movement, MAP, the summit of political parties agreed to maintain and intensify political pluralism, the mixed economy, and the democratic freedoms within the revolutionary process. The seven political parties condemned the military aggression against Nicaragua and decided that the parties registered in the electoral process will maintain their legal status after 4 November. At the end of the meeting, Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Political Committee, said that consensus was reached among the parties to ask the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] to extend the campaign until 2 November. Here is Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce referring to the points agreed upon by the seven political parties in last night's meeting:

[Begin Arce recording] Based on the recognition of our political and ideological differences, we have decided to continue discussions so as to contribute to the fatherland's stability. Nevertheless, we have already achieved a number of agreements that we feel reflect the constructive and positive spirit of all the parties participating in these meetings. We agreed that the democratic freedoms achieved so far within the revolutionary process must be maintained and expanded. To achieve this, the political parties registered in the electoral campaign must conserve their legal status regardless of the electoral results. In the same way, during the period of the constituent assembly all the registered parties that are participating in the current electoral process will maintain the right to use the state communications media in the proportion determined by the results of the electoral votes. We have also agreed to continue the work of democratic institutionalization of the revolutionary process regardless of the results of the elections. In other words, this is a commitment for the new government. We see this expressed in the need to maintain period elections, freedom of press and expression of thought, freedom of organization, freedom of movement and mobilization, and union freedom and democracy.

We also agreed that all Nicaraguans, without political or religious discrimination, will have the right and duty to participate in the defense of the fatherland and the revolution. They will have the right to hold any responsibility within the Armed Forces solely based on their military and patriotic merits.

We also agreed that within the context of the mixed economy, the government must guarantee the various forms of property, among which without trying to be all inclusive, we have defined state, private, cooperative, and personal property as well as the combinations derived from these with the regulations established by the laws in the interest of the nation.

We also discussed and reached agreement on some more immediate aspects that will strengthen the dynamics of the electoral process. In this regard, we will release a joint statement in which we will issue a call to the authorities to respect and guarantee the electoral and other laws of the country dealing with respect for the activities of the parties. We will order our respective members and supporters to avoid situations of hostility in the development of the electoral activities in the 2 weeks that are left. In the statement, the parties will promise that after the elections they will not accept or permit any kind of reprisals against the supporters or activists of the parties that did not win the elections.

To prevent any type of manipulation that might undermine the electoral process and the honesty of the elections, we agreed that we will take the legal steps so that after an individual votes on election day, his voting card will remain in the hands of the electoral bodies. It will be returned to the citizens 15 or 30 days later, whatever is technically decided. In this way, no one can say that the card was used to vote two or three times.

We also agreed to immediately turn over to the National Assembly of Political Parties the task of appointing the third member of the electoral organizations who must be included in each Ballot-Receiving Board in accordance with the latest amendment to the Electoral Law. In this way, this third member will be chosen from among the rank and file and supporters proposed by all the parties participating in the elections.

We also agreed to make efforts so that in addition to the electoral publicity spots that the parties already have a right to, the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists and the state media will provide special programs in this final stretch of the elections so as to permit the parties to freely and broadly make known their platforms and proposals. In this way, our people will have a better opportunity to make their decisions.

We are going to make efforts so that the electoral campaign that, according to the Electoral Law, ends on 31 October can continue until 2 November; in other words, so that there can be 2 more days of activity and so that 3 November will be left for the civic campaign of the CSE without any party propaganda.

We also analyzed some technical aspects of the electoral process and we think it will be difficult to end on 4 November the leave with pay for the personnel involved in the electoral process. The elections do not end on 4 November. The votes have to be counted and other tasks must be carried out. Therefore, we will ask that the leave with pay given to those involved in the electoral process be extended until 19 November. We think that would be sufficient time for these people to return to their regular work.

All the parties have jointly reaffirmed our condemnation of the military aggression being experienced by Nicaragua. We have also decided what other points we must continue to discuss in the next meeting on Friday in the FSLN campaign headquarters. [end recording]

PARTIES APPROVE DEMOCRATIZATION POINTS

PA180444 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday, the seven parties that are participating in the elections approved eight points on the democratization of the country, said Constantino Pereira, vice presidential candidate of the Independent Liberal Party, in comments to newsmen. Pereira was chosen as the meeting's spokesman.

The fourth round of political party talks, which lasted 4 and 1/2 hours, was held at the headquarters of the popular Social Christian Party. The political party leaders decided not to explain the eight points that were approved by consensus or to give details regarding a ninth point, which was described as being of vital importance to the summit meeting. The party leaders also announced that the fifth round of talks will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, beginning at 1400 at the headquarters of the People's Action Movement. Leaders of the Democratic Conservative Party attended yesterday's sessions and announced that henceforth they will not miss any of the sessions.

COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA161521 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p 17

[Text] Managua, Nicaragua -- For the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), the 4 November elections and the entire electoral process in that country are not a legitimate victory for the people but a concession by the FSLN to the parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and to the pressures of the Socialist International which represents the international bourgeoisie, and of Yankee imperialism. This was said by Allan Zambrana, PCdeN presidential candidate, during an interview with EL DIA in which the Nicaraguan communist leader repeated that the Nicaraguan people did ask for elections, "because what the Nicaraguan people wanted and the reason for this revolution was a solution to their serious economic and social problems."

Zambrana, who admitted that under other circumstances he would not have had this opportunity, said on behalf of his party that this was not the best time to hold elections in Nicaragua because of the big tasks to be carried out, "but this does not mean that there isn't a need to have a broad democratic process in our country in which all the parties can exercise public freedoms." He said that even if the PCdeN does not agree on holding elections, "we could not assume an irresponsible attitude and not participate in the elections, and that is why we decided to participate, to prevent the reactionary parties of the CDN from establishing the rules of the game in the elections.

Regarding the electoral process itself, the elections are a practical alternative which will prevent the possibility of an invasion, of a war that U.S. imperialism has tried to bring about through pressure, threats, and blackmail, Zambrana said.

Zambrana said that the PCdeN is opposed to the boisterous leftist attitude in this electoral process and to the irresponsible attitude of the CDN which, recognizing its limitations in relation to the FSLN, has gone so far as to contribute to the aggressive plans of imperialism. "We want this process to be the bridge for peace in Nicaragua."

Referrring to the Contadora Group and the possible invasion of Nicaragua, Zambrana expressed total disapproval of the Contadora Group efforts, indicating that the FSLN has practically allowed intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

He also said that if Nicaragua is invaded, as is being planned, it would affect not only our country's sovereignty, "but also the sovereignty of the other Central American countries and the other Latin American countries." We have to think about the significance of U.S. intervention. In order for the United States to defeat our people it will have to employ more resources than in Vietnam, which would mean a war in Central America. It would be a bloodbath, "because our people are determined to defend their sovereignty to the end."

TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES HOLD DEBATE

PA182037 Managua ADIO Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The topics of peace, the country's economic crisis, and the kind of democracy that they would establish in Nicaragua if they are elected on 4 November were discussed last night by presidential candidates Mauricio Diaz of the Popular Social Christian Party and Allan Zambrana of the Communist Party of Nicaragua in the "Political Debates" program.

For peace to exist, a Christian rather than a Marxist-Leninist government must promote it, Mauricio Diaz said. He indicated that the prospects for peace is linked to the courage to find it in the 4 November elections.

On his part, Allan Zambrana said that the desire for peace should not be manipulated for electoral purposes because no people like to wage war. The Communist candidate said that the ruling classes use the recourse of war to impose their control over the peoples. He also pointed out that the Communists are capable of achieving peace without surrendering the country's sovereignty.

FSLN'S RAMIREZ URGES CITIZENS TO VOTE ON 4 NOV

PA161450 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] During an event to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the San Carlos headquarters in Rio San Juan, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the FSLN's vice presidential candidate, said that on 4 November the Nicaraguan people will crush the Yankee interventionists. Ramirez called on all the people to vote on 4 November and build a wall to defeat the Yankees' plans.

[Begin Ramirez Mercado recording] We are telling the Yankees, our enemies: On 4 November the people, at the polls, will definitely crush you. We have to make a commitment that none of us will remain at home on 4 November. The more people the enemy sees voting the greater the defeat and the more difficult a foreign intervention in Nicaragua will be. We must be very clear about this. The FSLN calls on all Nicaraguans to vote on 4 November. On 4 November we will once again cause the Yankees' plans to fail. The Yankees have never wanted elections in Nicaragua. They know that the elections will legitimize the revolutionary power by means of the vote, in the same way that the revolutionary power was legitimized with the rifles of the people. And that is the way it will be. If on 4 November, the world sees thousands and thousands of Nicaraguans voting, we will be building a new wall against foreign aggression. [end recording]

The member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua said that the Nicaraguan people will vote for more schools and hospitals to be built and for more land for the peasants. He said that if the U.S. troops intervene we will fight them and we will defeat them.

ARCE COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PARTIES SUMMIT, BRANDT

PA140038 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday, the third session of the summit of political parties that are partipating in the electoral process focused on Nicaragua's democratization process, the mixed economy, and the importance of maintaining economic pluralism. The meeting took place at the Managua headquarters of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and lasted 3 hours. The representatives of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] did not attend. The FSLN was represented by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of its Political Committee, and by Rene Nunez.

Commander Arce said that the political parties reached consensus with regard to the topics that were discussed and that the results will be disseminated later and incorporated into the program that the revolution will follow. He expressed his belief that although the party leaders who are attending the summit have political and ideological differences, they are showing patriotic zeal.

[Begin recording] [Arce] We discussed economic policy. We have reached agreement on several of the topics discussed. These must recorded and revised to incorporate them into the program that the revolution will follow.

[Unidentified reporter] Why didn't the PCDN representatives attend this session?

[Arce] At the meeting we agreed to contact them to find out why they did not attend today or yesterday. We were told that they did not attend yesterday because of the change in the time of the meeting. Today's meeting time was also changed to accomodate a schedule problem of the FSLN delegation; it began at 1600 instead of at 1400. However, we have solved the schedule problems. Therefore, we hope that since next week's schedules and meeting locations have already been agreed upon, the PCDN representatives will be able to attend.

[Reporter] Have the summit participants reached a consensus on political issues?

[Arce] We have been working with patriotic zeal. We are working under the premise that there are political and ideological differences among us. We do not expect agreement on details related to political and ideological aspects. We share a patriotic spirit that stimulates us to strengthen a revolutionary process that imperialistic policies are fighting against. Therefore, we are reaching consensus on overall matters. Individual differences between parties will find little room in the agreements that we reach.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about Brandt's visit?

[Arce] As you were able to ascertain, he only made a stopover in Nicaragua. He was quite tired after an exhausting work-related trip. We hope that Brandt learns more about Nicaragua's situation and that he can do more than he has already done to support and show solidarity with Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What repercussions will his visit have?

[Arce] His visit is very important to Nicaragua. Brandt is a widely respected political figure who has maintained contact with American, Soviet, and European leaders, as well as other world leaders. The United Nations appointed him to the mission of analyzing underdevelopment problems. He is an authorized spokesman on development.

Therefore, it was important for him to come to Nicaragua and learn from firsthand experience how the revolution operates in order to be able to strengthen his solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

That was Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee.

The political parties summit will resume today at 1400 at the headquarters of the Popular Social Christian Party.

JOINT COSTA RICAN COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA161951 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Supervision and Prevention Commission communique issued in Managua; date not given; read by Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera -- recorded]

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification, made up of representatives of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments as well as representatives of the Contadora Group countries, was held on 15 October in Managua. The talks were held within a framework of mutual respect, which enabled the delegations to express their different views in a cordial and frank manner.

During the talks the delegations expressed their desire to strengthen the prevention and verification commission, which is an appropriate mechanism to arrive at a friendly solution to any differences that may arise. The delegations also stressed the need to develop and perfect the mechanisms regulating the commission's functions so that it can better accomplish its noble objectives. The commission agreed to conduct a [word indistinct] analysis to examine the material to be provided by the Costa Rican Government in relation to the 10-11 June incidents in the area known as El Jocote. This analysis will be aimed at identifying the shrapnel, to be supplied by the Costa Rican Government, as well as determing the kind of weapon that was used to fire the rockets. The Nicaraguan delegation asked the commission to continue investigating the incidents in Penas Blancas on 6-7 June so that the necessary measures to prevent future border incidents between the two countries can be adopted.

In addition, Nicaragua formally delivered a report to the commission (?concerning) areas of Costa Rica in which irregular forces reportedly concentrate to carry out military actions against targets on Nicaraguan soil. This information was delivered to the commission so that the Costa Rican Government can conduct the necessary investigations and adopt pertinent measures. The commission once again expressed its concern over the presence of forces not linked to the Costa Rican or Nicaraguan Governments which are trying to create artificial conflicts between two peoples having historical, fraternal bonds.

At the end of the meeting the delegations expressed their satisfaction over the agreements reached and reiterated their willingness to continue their efforts to preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The commission agreed to meet again on 15 November in San Jose, Costa Rica.

MINISTRY REPORTS BORDER ATTACK, OVERFLIGHTS

PA181838 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The border post of San Pancho located 11 km east of San Carlos in Rio San Juan Department was harassed by the self-styled counterrevolutionary Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

It used 81-mm mortars and rifles during a 1-hour attack on the border from Costa Rican territory.

The Defense Ministry report issued last night indicates that the counterrevolutionary action took place between 0700 and 0800 on Monday morning. This action was subsequently supported by two helicopters that flew from Costa Rican territory over areas near San Pancho. They withdrew to Costa Rican territory after being repelled by the Sandinist troops' fire.

The Defense Ministry added that the same day at 2030, two high-speed planes [aviones rapidos] flew at an altitude of approximately 800 meters from north to south over the port of Corinto in Chinandega. The report stated that at 1220 on Tuesday, 16 October, another high-speed plane entered our airspace through the area of Montelimar in Managua Department and flew over Diriamba, the port of San Juan del Sur, and the Penas Blancas border area. The plane withdrew to Costa Rican territory.

Report: ARDE Border Harassment

PA180244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0151 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 17 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Defense Ministry reported today that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) harassed the San Pancho border post in southern Nicaragua with 81-mm mortar fire "from Costa Rican territory."

The 1-hour attack, apparently without consequences, occurred 15 October on the post located 11 km east of San Carlos Province on the San Juan River on the Costa Rican border. The Defense Ministry also reported on the activity of aircraft that conducted espionage missions over Nicaragua "from Costa Rica" and later "withdrew to the neighboring country."

This information was learned 1 day after the fifth meeting of the Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification, made up of representatives of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and countries of the "Contadora Group" (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama).

MANAGUA ARCHBISHOP CRITICIZES SANDINISTS

PA181535 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2318 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo today expressed in Bonn his concern over the censorship of and abuses committed against human rights in Nicaragua. The archbishop criticized the Sandinist Government during a meeting with the FRG ministers of economy, Martin Bangemann, and economic cooperation, Juergen Warnke.

With Minister Warnke, Msgr Obando y Bravo discussed the possibility of channeling funds destined to help the poorest sectors of the Nicaraguan population through the charitable organizations of the German Protestant and Catholic Churches.

According to an Economic Cooperation Ministry spokesman, the archbishop asserted during his interview with Warnke that under the Sandinists, the Nicaraguan people are worse off than under the regime of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown on 19 July 1979.

However, in a subsequent conversation with EFE, when asked about this extreme position, Obando Bravo answered that he did not recall making such a comparison, although he admitted that in the minister's presence he had criticized such developments as the fact that the television network is entirely in the hands of the government.

The Managua archbishop added that he harbored no doubts that Daniel Ortega would become the next president after the 4 November elections. He also noted that the decision made by Arturo Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, not to participate in the election was, undoubtedly, "very serious and mature."

In answer to another question by EFE, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that Nicaragua's church is in favor of talks between the government and the opposition, including the armed opposition, but he recalled that a pastoral letter issued in this connection on 22 April elicited "a very strong reaction from the Sandinists."

After his stay in the FRG, where he also met with Cologne Archbishop Josef Cardinal Hoefner, Msgr Obando y Bravo will go on to Rome where he will participate in meetings of the Sacred Clergy Congregation under the presidency of Silvio Cardinal Oddi.

'REBEL' STATION SAYS CUBAN 'INVADERS' MUST LEAVE

PA160358 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba finally admitted there are Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban regime which is ruled with a strong hand by dictator Fidel Castro, confirmed the existence of Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan official made the statement in the Panamanian capital shortly before attending the ceremony of the inauguration of new Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

It is a secret to nobody that in our country there are Cubans who are advisers to the government of the nine totalitarians. The Cuban intervenors have been invading Nicaragua since 1979. Since that time our fatherland has been in the hands of Cubans who subjugate and control all of the activities of the Nicaraguan people.

As usual, the Cubans are transmitting their Marxist-Leninist revolution filled with terror and gripped with uncertainty, and that is precisely what is happening in Nicaragua. They are forcing our youths to defend the FSLN dictatorship and sent them as cannonfodder to the mountains. The fetus of totalitarianism for Central American is in Nicaragua. Therefore, there is not the slightest doubt that the statement made by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban dictatorship, is true. And for the first time, the regime of Fidel Castro has confirmed the presence of military advisers in Nicaragua. And we, the Nicaraguan patriots, are the true witnesses of the Cuban advisers' intervention and occupation of Nicaragua.

Either the Cuban invaders leave or we will kill them.

ARDE SUPPORTS PEACE DIALOGUE IN EL SALVADOR

PA181813 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] issued a communique supporting the peace initiatives of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the guerrilla leaders. The ARDE communique states in part:

1. ARDE Recognizes the efforts being made by the democratic government of engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte and the rebel armed groups to bring peace to the country and reiterates its determination to find an honorable political solution to the Central America conflict.

2. ARDE has made peace proposals on many occasions, expressing its determination to cease fire if its minimum requirement, participation in the 4 November elections in Nicaragua is met. The communist government of Nicaragua has closed every possibility of a dialogue, totally disregarding the bloodshed and suffering of the Nicaraguan people.

3. The EEC, the Socialist International, and the Contadora Group, despite their efforts to promote peace, have seen their initiative blocked by the intransignecy of the FSLN, which has not shown any interest at all in the pacification of Nicaragua. Even though the FSLN claims that the elections will be free, the fact is that this cannot be the case without freedom of the press or organization, without the participation of the opposition parties, with the presence of a Cuba-Soviet occupation army, and with the institutionalized repression of the Indian population, the unions, and the people in general. Obviously, the country is heading toward an electoral fraud.

4. The agreement reached in Colombia and the talks in El Salvador, which yielded positive results, are an example that should be followed by the rulers of Nicaragua if they truly care to help the peace efforts in Central America.

We repeat, there will be no peace in Central America, if there is no democracy and freedom in Nicaragua.

The above was part of the ARDE communique on the recent peace dialogue in El Salvador.

ARDE FACTION OPPOSES ELECTION OBSERVERS

PA180413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0333 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 17 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE loyal to Eden Pastora, has appealed to the "governments of the world" not to send observers to the Nicaraguan elections becasue this would amount "to legitimizing oppressive totalitarianism."

In a communique sent to the news media in San Jose today, the anti-Sandinists also asked the governments to "reexamine their diplomatic relations with Nicaragua." The rebel organization pointed out that the 4 November elections "are neither genuine nor honest and that they cannot represent the Nicaraguan people's feelings." For this reason, the organization feels that to send observers would be "to legitimize the fraud."

In its communique, ARDE also asserted that Managua's refusal to postpone the elections in order "to establish the minimum conditions for democratic elections confirms the Sandinist regime's totalitarian nature."

The communique is signed by ARDE Directorate members Brooklyn Rivera, Jose Davila, Donald Castillo, and Eden Pastora. ARDE split in mid-June when Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Sandinist government junta, and a faction supporting him joined the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which is fighting the Managua regime in the country's north.

RODRIGUEZ DENIES REAGAN SENT MESSAGE TO CASTRO

PA182313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The existence of a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Cuban President Fidel Castro was categorically denied in Havana today. It is "almost a joke in poor taste," Carlos Rafael Rodriguez vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, told newsmen while denying that the alleged message had been sent. According to reports form Caracas, Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International and former West German chancellor, who traveled to Havana on Sunday, carried a note from Reagan to Castro. Brandt seemed to hint at this on Tuesday during a press conference in the Cuban capital. "I cannot deny it just like that. It is a matter of minimal importance that has been exaggerated. If I must say something, it is to the Cuban side. I left what I brought where I was yesterday." This was the translation of the answer given during the press conference of the former chancellor, who had met the day before with Castro, to a question about the alleged message. According to Vice President Rodriguez,

According to Vice President Rodriguez, a poor translation by an interpreter caused the confusion. As a matter of fact, the newsmen who attended the press conference held by Brandt noticed some inconsistencies in syntax and other errors in the simultaneous translation of Brandt's statements into Spanish.

POLISH VICE PREMIER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD182258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Polish delegation headed by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has arrived in Cuba on a visit. The delegation was welcomed at the Havana airport by Diocles Torralba Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers. Meetings are scheduled with representatives of the country's highest authorities to discuss international issues and the development of Polish-Cuban relations.

RODRIGUEZ RECIEVES MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL181254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren. The Mongolian foreign minister gave Rodriguez a full report on the Asian situation and his country's policy regarding the area's main issues. During the meeting, they also discussed several aspects of the 29th CEMA session.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL181324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo, with whom he discussed the situation in Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and bilateral relations. The two men expressed satisfaction with the Cuba-Benin cooperation agreement, signed earlier, which will continue to the development of bilateral relations.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA

PA181915 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee of Economic Cooperation, arrived in Vienna on a working visit. Rodriguez Llompart was greeted by Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce and industries, on his arrival in the Austrian capital.

FMLN-FDR SPOKESMAN, DURATE DISCUSS DIALOGUE

PA180405 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] FMLN sappers have dynamited six high-tension towers in San Vicente and Usulutan, causing blackouts in large portions of these two departments. These actions are part of the continuous campaign the guerrillas are waging against the war economy of the Salvadoran regime. Spokesman for the Armed Forces have stated in San Salvador that the Army's counterinsurgency operations in three Salvadoran departments are continuing.

Jorge Villacorta, a spokesman for the FMLN and the FDR of El Salvador, has stated that after the meeting with President Jose Napoleon Duarte this past Monday in the town of La Palma, both of these organizations noted that they will neither surrender nor lay down their weapons. Villacorta told PRELA that the Salvadoran authorities did not take a stand regarding the death squads or the Army's repressive actions in various parts of this Central American country. Villacorta stated that Jose Napoleon Duarte's proposal does not include measures on how to deal with the economic crisis and the U.S. meddling in El Salvador and that at no time did Duarte say that the killers of the people will be put on trial. This, Villacorta noted, makes acceptance of the government initiatives impossible in the near future.

Meanwhile, Duarte denied in San Salvador that his dialogue with the rebels has weakened the Contadora Group's peace efforts. He said that if the Salvadorans are able to resolve their internal crisis, the Contadora Group will have one less problem to deal with. He strongly attacked those who say that the La Palma meeting has served to implicitly acknowledge the FMLN and the FDR as belligerent groups.

Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has said that he hopes that the dialogue initiated in La Palma will lead to a political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS EL SALVADOR SITUATION

FL180250 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[International commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] It is still too early to arrive at any conclusions on the first peaceful meeting between the Salvadoran guerrilla combatants and representatives from the country's regime presided by social democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. The small church in the mountainous village of La Palma, 80 km from San Salvador, in Chalatenango Department, was the site last Monday for the meeting between the two sides, with San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas as mediator. The principal aspect of the meeting was that both Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime and his Washington godfathers have had to recognize nationally and internationally that the FMLN and the FDR are indispensable factors in any attempt to achieve peace in this area.

The support given by the Salvadoran people to the guerrilla representatives who attended the La Palma meeting was evident among the thousands of citizens from around the country who traveled by bus, truck, car, motorcycle, horse, and even by foot to be present at this event.

Faced with the warlike and aggressive policies of Reagan, his Salvadoran oligarchy colleagues, and the ultra-reactionary military officers, the people's will was imposed in trying to find peaceful solutions and peace, within the spirit of the Contadora Group, for El Salvador's problem as well as for Central America's problems in general.

Jose Napoleon Duarte accepted the dialogue during his speech last week at the United Nations, after obtaining the approval of President Reagan and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, which reveals the fact that U.S. acceptance also plays a part in Reagan's demagogic game in his electoral aspirations. Reagan had just rejected the revised Contadora peace plan and had pressured the Central American governments not to sign it, which without a doubt shows Washington's position on the Central American conflict.

El Salvador's reactionary sectors have already rejected talks with the guerrillas, especially the military, who know very well that a negotiated solution and a signing of the Contadora plan would signify the end of Washington's military aid, which over the last 4 years had reached some $2 billion. Salvadoran military and oligarchy circles have benefited from this aid, and corruption has increased enormously in the country.

Because of all of the above, this first meeting in La Palma cannot produce, as if by magic, solutions to a conflict which is so deeply rooted. The Salvadoran people have struggled against social injustice since much earlier than the triumph of the Cuban revolution or the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. This struggle, which no one has been able to stop until now, will not be stopped by Jose Napoleon Duarte or the corrupt military officers or an exploitive and reactionary oligarchy even with every imaginable help from U.S. imperialism.

U.S. TO HOLD MANEUVERS WITH EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS

PA180451 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The U.S. Navy has announced that it will hold separate naval maneuvers with El Salvador and Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca and along Honduras' Atlantic coast. In Tegucigalpa, a U.S. Navy officer, Captain Paul (Biddle), announced the beginning of the maneuvers, which will end on 22 October. The news media will not have access to these maneuvers.

'OUR AMERICA' ON CHILE-HONDURAS CONNECTION

PA160444 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Despite the efforts made by the Honduran regime to project a democratic image, the fact is that things are going from bad to worse in that Central American country.

If we apply the old adage: Birds of a feather flock together, we could not reach a more unfavorable conclusion. The Honduran regime's main partner is the imperialist U.S. Government. Moreover, to this must be added the steps taken lately by the Tegucigalpa Government to further strengthen its ties to the fascist dictatorship in Chile. The Chilean authorities have said they are learning from the Honduran political-military system and have indicated their willingness to make available to the Honduran regime their knowledge on governing a state.

Last week, a Chilean Air Force delegation went to Tegucigalpa to offer the use of its installations and to reach agreement in order to improve the tactics of the Honduran Air Force, which is considered the best trained in Central America. In order to work out the preliminary details for the exchange of military personnel, General Vicente Rodriquez Bustos visited Honduras. He praised his hosts' government system, particularly the Honduran Army and the military installations constructed by the United States.

However, the Chilean general told his hosts that in the matter of repression and of counterinsurgency warfare, the Hondurans still have a lot to learn. He noted the quality of Chilean military schools, where electronic and aeronautical engineers are trained. He noted that the only Latin American countries that train aeronautical engineers are Chile and Argentina.

According to the news reports, General Rodriquez Bustos felt right at home in Honduras because not only did he comment on military matters, he also gave his opinion on a large number of topics involving the Honduran Government, which is theoretically ruled by civilians. The Chilean officer's visit to that Central American nation served to point out that bilateral relations in the military field are not new. Members of the Honduran public security force have taken courses in the Caribineros school maintained by the Pinochet regime. The enhanced Chilean-Honduran relations are highly suspicious at a time when Central America is one of the centers of greatest political tension. Honduras, converted into a U.S. military base, is today -- and no one doubts this -- the springboard used by the United States for carrying out its warmongering plans in the region, specifically against the new Nicaragua and the guerrilla movement in El Salvador.

Given this situation, one has to ask: What is the fascist Chilean regime seeking in Central America? Political observers have said that the Pinochet dictatorship could be the U.S. surrogate in Tegucigalpa in order to play down the U.S. presence in Honduras, which is increasingly being rejected by the Honduran people. The fact is that the ties between Honduran and Chilean officers portends no good for the people. Being birds of a feather, the two groups, both proteges of the United States, can offer Central America only repression and death.

'OUR AMERICA' ON URUGUAYAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA181932 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] General elections will be held in Uruguay next 25 November to elect a president and vice president of the civilian government that will take over in March 1985, according to the program agreed upon by Uruguayan politicians and military leaders.

Commentators and observers are aware of the extremely difficult conditions that will prevail for the new government after 11 years of fascist dictatorships. In fact, during those years the Uruguayan military leaders submerged the country in an unprecedented economic crisis which is now unleashing its violence on the workers' backs.

The current situation and the constant devaluations of the national currecy make it practically impossible to control the debt of the industrial sector, which is not even able to pay the interest. The agrarian and livestock sector is facing a similar situation, and its debt is calculated in excess of $700 million. Therefore, the Uruguayan agricultural sector is practically controlled by foreign capitalists. It is estimated that over 40 percent of the national territory is owned by foreign bankers who have branches in Montevideo.

This economic situation in Uruguay has provoked a stepped up redistribution of riches, benefiting a small nucleus of oligarchs and their major partner, the foreign capitalists. An increasingly smaller number of families are controlling the country's riches. According to official figures, 600,000 Uruguayans live in a state of dire poverty, while 500 families of big landowners and bankers are becoming increasingly richer. The civilians will have to receive a government in such a state in March 1985. There is no doubt that it will not be easy to reorganize the socioeconomic structure imposed on Uruguay during 11 years of fascist dictatorship. Leaders of the main political parites have said that it is necessary to start coordinated actions because the civilian government which will be sworn in in March will not be able to deal with the country's grave problems without the support of all the Uruguayan social organizations.

CIEGO DE AVILA PREPARES FOR DEFENSE EXERCISE

FL181606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Report From Ciego de Avila by Fernando Sanchez]

[Text] [In progress] ...for this province to declare itself organized for defense, as the best observance of the Camilo and Che ideological drive and as a response to the Yankee imperialists' aggressive posture. With it, the territory will be ready to satisfactorily carry out the Red Star-84 strategic exercise from 23 to 25 October. The exercise will accurately demonstrate the province's capability to conduct the people's war.

The political and military mass organizations have stated that Ciego de Avila residents have been making praiseworthy efforts in defense zones in each municipality to confront and defeat any attack that might occur. They have done this without neglecting production, education, health care, or even recreation. The declaration by Ciego de Avila municipality took place after a massive exercise that confirmed the combat ability of its inhabitants. Rafael Valdes Valdes, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Ciego de Avila, presided over the mass meeting at which the declaration was made. He said the Yankees do not have the slightest idea what would happen if they attacked Cuba, Nicaragua, or any other sister nation.

BAHAMAS

ADDERIEY SAYS 'NO PROBLEM' WITH IMPARTIALITY

FL190026 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 Oct 84 p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts] Attorney General Paul Adderley said today he would have "absolutely no problem at all" conducting an impartial prosecution if the Commission of Inquiry reports unfavorably against the prime minister or any member of government. The statement by Mr Adderley, who is also minister of education, a post he was moved to from the Foreign Ministry last Tuesday in a cabinet shake-up, came as he answered questions from reporters during a press conference this afternoon at his office on the fourth floor of the Post Office Building.

The attorney general was asked: "In view of your close association with the government -- especailly the leading role that you took at the PLP's "Law and Order" rallies to defend the prime minister and government last year against the NBC allegations even before the evidence was taken -- do you feel that you can impartially conduct a prosecution if the commission reports unfavorably against the prime minister or any member of government?"

"Oh yes, no problem with that...absolutely no problem at all," the attorney general replied.

ISAACS, FNM MP'S DISRUPT PARLIAMENT MEETING

FL171831 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] For the second week in a row, the business of the House of Assembly was suspended due to the disruption by opposition leader Mr Kendall Isaacs. Ed Bethel reports:

[Begin recording] Free National Movement [FNM] MP's lived up to their promise again today by breaking all house rules and refusing to obey the speaker, forcing Speaker Mr Clifford Darling to suspend the business of the house. This is the second Wednesday in a row that the FNM has used these extralegal tactics designed, as they say to bring the government down.

Last week when the house returned from its summer recess, opposition leader Mr Kendall Isaacs disrupted the session causing Sir Clifford to suspend the business until today. But today Mr Isaacs disrupted the business of the house again. It could be termed a replay of last Wednesday.

As soon as prayers were over and members took their seats, FNM leader Mr Isaacs remained on his feet and began, as he did last Wednesday, reading a prepared statement. House Speaker Sir Clifford Darling instructed Mr Isaacs to take his seat so that the proper procedures of the house could be followed. But, as he did last week, Mr Isaacs refused to obey the speaker's request and continued reading the statement, which was inaudible to the press gallery as FNM parliamentarians began booing and disrupting the decorum of the meeting.

The speaker then stood up and ordered: This house is suspended until 3 o'clock. Still Mr Isaacs ignored the order and continued reading. The speaker attempted again to call the suspension of the house but to no avail, as Mr Isaacs continued reading. Then the prime minister attempted to address the chair but Speaker Sir Clifford Darling ordered a second time: This house is suspended until 3 o'clock.

Government workers obeyed that order and stood for the speaker to leave the chambers while FNM leaders remained seated causing the speaker to ask them to stand so as to allow him to leave the chambers. They did but as the speaker left they shouted out: Resign -- a reference to the prime minister. FNM MP's were joined in the shouting by FNM supporters sitting in the Strangers Gallery. The house then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

How far will the FNM take this? Members will have to see when the house resumes at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

There was a marked difference between the crowds of last week and the crowds outside the house this morning. This week a large group of Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] supporters dominated the area surrounding the house, expressing vocal support for the prime minister and the PLP members of the Parliament as they entered and left Parliament Square.

This is Ed Bethel, Radio Bahamas News. [end recording]

Business Resumes Normally

FL181806 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The House of Assembly met without interruption for the first time this morning. Ed Brethel reports:

[Begin recording] Patience and restraint not only prevailed but paid great dividents today as the Honorable House of Assembly proceeded with the business of the house without disurption from Free National Movement [FNM] members. After several disruptive sessions by the FNM MP's, the house finally got down to some of the people's business today as the parliamentary behavior of the opposition members improved somewhat slightly.

It appears from the course of events in the house that the FNM decided to let debaters in the house proceed according to the rules, except when the prime minister rises to speak. On every occasion today when the prime minister spoke, the FNM carried out their disruptive tactics by banging loudly on the tables and shouting the word resign. However, the prime minister was not to be deterred. On each occasion, he ignored the FNM members and successfully proceeded with his business before the house.

GRENADA

POLICE FORCE TO RECEIVE CANADIAN AID

FL171438 Bridgetown CANA in English 0935 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 17 CANA -- Canada has announced a 1.6 million East Caribbean dollar (one EC dollar, 37 cents U.S.) package for Grenada's police force.

According to Canada's Barbados-based high commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean Noble Power, the bulk of the aid goes to setting up a telecommunications system in Grenada police stations, boats and vehicles. The Canadians are also providing photographic equipment and related technical assistance to help Grenada's police re-establish a central records registry. They have also agreed to provide training in Canada for middle-management police from Grenada.

The Grenadian Government asked Canada to help it restructure the police force after a U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island in October 1983. The invasion unseated leftists who had given the Army a prominent role in Grenada's affairs since an early 1979 coup and the police a low-keyed one. Following the invasion, the Grenada Army was disbanded and the caretaker government has been moving to beef up the police force.

The Canadian programme is to be undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). The high commissioner said the maintenance of law and order by a trained, disciplined, and apolitical constabulary was a necessary prerequisite for orderly economic and social development to take place, and would be essential to the success of the general election in Grenada, scheduled for December 3.

JAMAICA

SEAGA TO CONTINUE 'HARSH' ECONOMIC POLICIES

FL182226 Bridgetown CANA in English 1918 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 18, CANA -- A combative Edward Seaga, convinced that his harsh programmes will bring recovery to the Jamaican economy, has said there will be no change of course. "We are not going to change our policies -- not one blade of grass, not one inch of ground will we yield," the prime minister declared Wednesday night. The adjustment pains being felt now will be worth the effort later on, Seaga said. He was speaking at a function to launch a programme to make Jamaica self sufficient, or nearly so, in a selected number of agricultural products in four years. Jamaica has a serious foreign exchange and balance of payments problem and Seaga, who has been in office since late 1980, has been implementing International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment programmes, including a cut in government spending, a massive currency devaluation, and tight credit control. "I am convinced that these programmes and policies will bear fruit, as they have indeed begun to show results in tourism...and agriculture," Seaga said. Manufacturing was poised for a take-off, he added.

Noting there were social and political costs involved, Seaga declared: "To be frank with you, the things we are doing are not popular, because they hurt peoples pockets." But without them, what was ahead was "so devastating...so disastrous that the hurt we feel today would be nothing more than a pimple on the face of the country." He added: "I know there is a political cost and you know that we are spending dear political capital in order to effect this transformation of our government, our country, and our society. But that is what we are elected to do, and we are going to do it without fear." Seaga has increasingly come under criticism for its handling of the economy, particularly with the latest IMF package that has sharply reduced the standard of living of Jamaicans. Since last November the Jamaican dollar has moved from a parity of J1,78 dollars for one U.S. to an exchange rate of J4.30 to one. And the devaluations are continuing. The plunging Jamaican dollar has meeting rocketing prices, against which wages are not keeping pace. [sentence as received] At the same time, the government, in a bid to remove a fiscal deficit that is 17 per cent of gross domestic product, is drastically cutting public spending, including the laying off of thousands of public sector workers. It has also introduced tight credit measures to manage the balance of payments. Tight money and high interests have particularly affected the smaller and weaker firms, and according to business leaders, threaten jobs in the private sector.

While Seaga's remarks might have been in direct response to a call last week by opposition People's National Party for a shift in policy and a renegotiation of elements of the IMF agreement, there have been further public questioning of the administrations' policies. Basil Buck, a former minister in the prime minister's office and newly appointed financial editor of the GLEANER newspaper, wrote today that the government was playing "a zero sum game." It provided incentives with the right hand then "the left hand plays a three card game and takes away most, if not all, the benefits and incentives given by the right hand." Said political sociologist Carl Stone in a newspaper column yesterday: "The time has come for the trade unions, political parties, and the churches to begin to make their voices heard about the social and economic pressures people are bearing so that both the IMF and the government begin to take more seriously the deteriorating human condition of the country."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JORGE RETURNS FROM VISITS TO HAITI, JAMAICA

PA180053 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco and Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier signed a joint declaration last night to support the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Jorge Blanco returned to Santo Domingo shortly before midnight following a 52-hour tour of Jamaica and Haiti, where he met behind closed doors with Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haitian president for life. Following their return to Santo Domingo, members of the presidential delegation confirmed an AFP report which stated that the business and industrial unions in Haiti expressed their reservations in view of the possiblity that the two nations, which share the Island of Santo Domingo, may reach an agreement to reopen the border to commercial traffic. The border was closed in December 1983 following a decision adopted by Duvalier. Trade between the two nations is favorable for Haiti, with a surplus of $5 million, but at the same time there is a clandestine trade that brings the Dominicans benefits estimated to be way above this amount. The exact amount is difficult to ascertain due to its clandestine nature. Blanco invited Duvalier to visit the Dominican Republic. The invitation was accepted; however, the exact date of the visit has not been established.

ECUADOR

CHILEAN VESSEL DETECTS 80 SOVIET SHIPS OFF COAST

PA190105 Rome IPS in Spanish 2308 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 18 Oct (IPS) -- A Chilean vessel has announced the illegal presence of Soviet trawlers in Ecuadoran territoral waters, a local newspaper reported today. According to EL UNIVERSAL, which is published in Guayaquil, the captain of the ship Maipu, whose name was not given, said he had seen approximately 80 Soviet vessels with their lights turned off 20 nautical miles off the Ecuadoran coast. The Maipu detected the presence of the ships when it was forced to maneuver to prevent colliding with one of the Soviet trawlers. The captain added that there were two or three large-tonnage ships in the group and that the ships stay away from the coast during the day and return close to the beach at night with their lights off. The report was brought to the attention of the naval authorities, the newspaper added.

GUYANA

N. KOREAN AGRICULTURAL TEAM ARRIVES IN COUNTRY

FL181424 Bridgetown CANA in English 2351 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 17, CANA -- A nine-member team of agricultural researchers from North Korea is now in Guyana to assist the Ministry of Argiculture with a number of projects, a government official said here. "They will stay for one year and will be attached to a number of research programmes now under way by the ministry," John Browman, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, said. The visit is in keeping with a protocol between the two countries, Browman said. An official of the North Korean Embassy here said the team has had wide experience in working on argicultural schemes in developing countries.